

FISCAL NOTE LOG--HOUSE BILLS 2011

Monday, March 14, 2011

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Bill Number (Appropriations in RED)	Bill Title	Other Notes and Links	Bill Status Link Complete	USOE Tracking in Place	Date Received	Approval Required/ Completed	Assigned to	Date Sent to LFA	USOE Fiscal Note Input	LFA Fiscal Note
Total Number of House Bills/Subs Tracked: 143	Total Number of Bills Tracked in House and Senate: 228	Percent of Fiscal Notes to Total Bills Tracked 68.0%				Total Number of USOE Fiscal Note Inputs for House and Senate: 155			Total Number of USOE House Bill Fiscal Note Inputs Written for LFA and Published: 103	Total Number of House Fiscal Notes Written and Published by LFA: 143
H.B. 2	Minimum School Program and Public Education Budget Amendments--Merlynn T. Newbold	03/10/11 House/ substituted	Yes		8-Mar-11		Cathy	8-Mar-11	This bill increases the value of the WPU to \$3,035. It eliminates the Professional Staff funding line item. This bill stipulates that the State Board of Education may use no more than \$7.5 million from an appropriation for the K-3 Reading Achievement Program for computer-assisted instructional learning and assessment programs. Those monies not used for that purpose shall be allocated to the three funding programs: base level, guarantee, and low income students program.	Enactment of this bill appropriates a total of \$318,476,909 in funding, including, \$538,200 in ongoing General Funds, \$287.9 million in ongoing Education Funds, \$6.4 million in one-time Education Funds, Interest & Dividends, and \$7 million in Uniform School Fund Restricted - Professional Practices to the Minimum School Program and State Education Agencies as outlined in the bill. The value of the Weighted Pupil Unit is increased \$458, from \$2,577 to \$3,035. Appropriations in the bill increases or decreases the total number of weighted pupil units in certain programs as outlined in the bill. School districts, charter schools, and state education agencies may see an increase or decrease in state funding levels depending on their participation in programs contained in this bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 2 S1	Minimum School Program and Public Education Budget Amendments-- Kenneth W. Sumsion/Merlynn T. Newbold	Not Adopted			9-Mar-11		Cathy	9-Mar-11	This substitute bill adds the definition for the distribution of classroom supplies appropriation of \$5 million. This bill also appropriates \$29,712,650 to the Flexible Allocation - WPU Distribution line item and adds language as to the distribution formula for those funds. This substitute bill amends the weighting factor (from 1.53 to 1.3) that is applied to the average daily membership (ADM) of students with disabilities to determine the weighted pupil units (WPU) for the Special Education Add-on program.	N/A
H.B. 2 S2	Minimum School Program and Public Education Budget Amendments--Merlynn T. Newbold	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling			10-Mar-11		Cathy	10-Mar-11	This second substitute bill increases the number of WPUs to 909 for stipends to special educators for additional days of work. The bill adds 53A-17a-165, Enhancement for Accelerated Students Program; it adds Section 7, One-time Appropriation for Classroom Supplies details the distribution. This bill also restores the Voted and Board Leeway state guarantee back to the full dollar amount needed to generate \$27.17 per 0.0001 tax rate per WPU. This second substitute sets the value of the WPU at \$2,816, but stipulates that the WPU remain at \$2,577 for the Special Education Add-on funding and the Career & Technical Ed District Add-on funding. The bill also bill re-establishes the Professional Staff funding. This bill restores the Flexible Allocation - WPU Distribution in the amount of \$22,698,864 and stipulates that these funds be distributed on the basis of an LEAs percentage of WPUs to the total number of WPUs. The bill also reduces the Capital Outlay Foundation Program by \$100,000 and gives those funds to the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind to construct an accessible playground at the Salt Lake campus.	Enactment of this bill appropriates a total of \$318,476,909 in funding, including, \$538,200 in ongoing General Funds, \$287.9 million in ongoing Education Funds, \$4.4 million in one-time Education Funds, Interest & Dividends, and \$7 million in Uniform School Fund Restricted - Professional Practices to the \$12 million in one-time Uniform School Funds, \$2.6 million in ongoing Uniform School Fund Restricted - Minimum School Program and State Education Agencies as outlined in the bill. The value of the Weighted Pupil Unit is increased \$239, from \$2,577 to \$2,816. The WPU value for the Special Education Add-on and the Career & Technology Education Add-on remains at \$2,577. Appropriations in the bill may increase or decrease the total number of weighted pupil units in certain programs as outlined in the bill. School districts, charter schools, and state education agencies may see an increase or decrease in state funding levels depending on their participation in programs contained in this bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 3	Current Fiscal Year Supplemental Appropriations-- Melvin R. Brown	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes							This bill appropriates for FY 2011 \$652,150,800 including \$16,229,200 from the General Fund, (\$8,700,000) from the Education Fund, and \$644,621,600 from other sources. It appropriates \$22,340,000 from various sources into the General Fund, including \$5,946,200 from the General Fund Budget Reserve Account. It appropriates \$13,700,000 from nonlapsing balances into the Uniform School Fund. These appropriations are made for the use and support of state government and higher education. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 19 S1	Insurance Law Related Amendments--James A. Dunnigan	02/24/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling			1-Feb-11		Sean	2-Feb-11	This bill reduces notification costs for certain insurers. The bill may reduce insurance costs to local governments and individuals if premiums are reduced by changing the coverage requirement for emergency care services. Line 2257 shifts COBRA notice requirements, and associated legal liability from the employer to the insurer. This may result in reduced costs for the employer, but increased costs to the insurer. The employer may have to pay increased premiums due to the cost shift to the insurer.	Enactment of this bill will shift revenue from Dedicated Credits to two restricted accounts--Relative Value Study Restricted Account and Insurance Fraud Investigation Restricted Account. The projected amounts for FY 2011 for these dedicated credits are: \$85,700 for Relative Value Study and \$1,984,500 for Insurance Fraud Investigation. The FY 2010 ending balances for the dedicated credits were \$208,688 for Relative Value Study and \$73,923 for Insurance Fraud Investigation. There is no net change expected in the amount of funds collected for each account. Additionally, any possible collection of the \$50,000 withdrawal fee included in Section 31A-4-115 would be excluded for captive insurance companies. Fees for Title Insurers and Agencies would increase from \$200 to \$250 for the first office in each county and from \$100 to \$150 for each additional office within the same county. For FY 2011 there will be assessments to 285 first offices and 118 secondary offices. The total annual assessment cap for title agencies and insurers will also change from \$75,000 to \$80,000. These changes will generate an additional \$20,200 in restricted revenue beginning in FY 2012. Raising the cap for nonlapsing funds in the Captive Insurance Restricted Account from \$600,000 to \$950,000 will result in a loss of revenue to the General Fund of up to \$350,000 starting in FY 2014. The historical amount of lapsed funds to the General Fund includes: \$8,598 (FY2007), \$567,334 (FY2008), \$445,328 (FY2009), and \$637,220 (FY2010). Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill will result in fee increases for title insurers and agencies from \$200 to \$250 for the first office which the insurer or agency maintains in a county and from \$100 to \$150 for each additional office the insurer or agency maintains in the same county.
H.B. 23	Controlled Substance Modifications--Gage Froerer	02/24/11 House/ to Governor	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. To the extent that additional convictions occur as a result of this legislation, the Department of Public Safety would collect additional driving reinstatement fee revenue. DPS reports that such additional revenue will cover the costs of reinstating those driving licenses. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.
H.B. 25	Mineral and Petroleum Literacy--Jack R. Draxler	02/07/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 33	Election Laws Revisions--R. Curt Webb	02/21/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 40	Bonding Requirements for Government Officers and Employees--Ryan Wilcox	02/02/11 House/ substituted	Yes		20-Dec-10		Von	21-Dec-10	This bill eliminates the requirement to purchase surety bonds for certain education employees. Reducing the requirement would decrease costs. It is assumed that all claims made under this area of the law would be smaller than the \$10 million the state risk management already covers for insured districts and charter schools.	Enactment of this bill will likely save the State \$5,000 annually beginning FY 2012. Enactment of this bill will likely save school districts \$1,000 per district per year (\$41,000 total). Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 40 S1	Bonding Requirements for Government Officers and Employees--Ryan Wilcox	02/21/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	No		1-Feb-11		Von	2-Feb-11	There would be no savings from this bill. There would be no impact for school districts under this bill because UCA 51-7-15 would still require the school business administrators to have a bond, removing the requirement in lines 264-265 would have no impact.	Enactment of this bill will likely save the State \$9,000 in ongoing General Funds and \$16,000 from the General Fund Restricted - Wildlife Resources Account beginning FY 2012. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses
H.B. 48	Fingerprints of Juveniles--Jeremy A. Peterson	02/02/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes							Enactment of this bill would cost the Courts \$30,000 ongoing from the General Fund and the Department of Public Safety \$15,400 ongoing from the General Fund to process increased fingerprinting activities. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 48 S1	Fingerprints of Juveniles-- Jeremy A. Peterson	02/22/11 House/ comm rp/ substituted	Yes							Enactment of this bill will cost the Courts \$30,000 ongoing from the General Fund and the Department of Public Safety \$15,400 ongoing from the General Fund to process increased fingerprinting activities beginning in FY 2012. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 48 S3	Fingerprints of Juveniles-- Jeremy A. Peterson	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes							Enactment of this bill will cost the Department of Public Safety \$15,400 and the Division of Juvenile Justice Services \$6,000 ongoing from the General Fund to process increased fingerprinting activities beginning in FY 2012. Enactment of this bill will also cost the Division of Juvenile Justice Services \$30,000 one-time from nonlapsing funds to purchase and maintain Livescan equipment in three different locations beginning in FY 2012. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 50	School Termination Procedures Modifications-- Ronda R. Menlove	03/02/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		7-Jan-11		Emily	10-Jan-11	This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable.
H.B. 51	School and Institutional Trust Lands--Roger E. Barrus	001/31/11 House/ substituted by Rules	Yes							N/A
H.B. 51 S1	School and Institutional Trust Lands--Roger E. Barrus	03/08/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will increase the revenue to the Permanent Trust Fund by up to \$1,400 per year. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Up to 28 claimants might pay \$50 more per claim for a total cost of \$1,400.
H.B. 54	Electronic Communications in Public Meetings--Kraig Powell	02/02/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.
H.B. 54 S1	Electronic Communications in Public Meetings--Kraig Powell	02/17/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.
H.B. 54 S3	Electronic Communications in Public Meetings--Senator Lyle W. Hillyard/Kraig Powell	03/07/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		28-Feb-11		Jenefer (Revised)	28-Feb-11	This bill modifies provisions of the Open and Public Meetings Act to allow a member of a public body to transmit an electronic message to other members of the public body when the public body is not convened in an open meeting and not violate the Act. The bill restricts members of a public body to only transmit electronic messages to other members of the public body when the public body is not convened in an open meeting.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 65	Public School Funding--Wayne A. Harper	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		21-Jan-11		Cathy		There would be an increase in property tax revenues from the basic tax rate, but there would be a decrease in other school district property tax rates. However, there would need to be a state appropriation of approximately \$57 million for FY2012-13 to cover the mitigation payments. \$18 million goes to the charter schools from the increase in the basic tax rate. It is projected that there would be a decrease in property taxes on businesses. Individuals could see a property tax increase if school districts were to recapture their property tax revenues from the increase of the basic rate that was sent to the state to increase the value of the WPU. The narrative in the fiscal note input explains the highlights of this bill. The spreadsheet shows the affects of this bill for each school district based on FY11's assessed valuations, current basic rate of 0.001495, and FY11's number of WPUs: Column 2 shows the projected revenue from the current basic rate, column 3 shows the projected revenue from the 0.003000 Basic Rate, and then column 4 shows the additional revenue generated by freezing the basic rate. Column 5 shows the total number of WPUs for FY11 and then column 6 shows what the additional WPU distribution would be. Column 7 is the reduction in tax revenue pursuant to the certified tax rate -- the greater of column 4 (additional revenues due to the increase in the minimum basic tax rate) or column 6 (additional revenues distributed to the school district for the basic program as a result of the increase in the value of the WPU). Column 8 represents the additional revenue collected from the 0.003000 Basic Rate and the reduction in tax revenue (column 7). Column 9 represents what the reduction in the tax rate would be that yields net tax collections. Column 10 represents the mitigation payemnts that the legislature would have to fund for FY 2013 with \$18,742,479 going to charter schools for a total of \$38,935,846.	Enacting this bill freezes the minimum basic state property tax rate at 0.003. This increases the local portion of the minimum school program by \$269,951,400 in FY 2013 and is distributed through the WPU. Due to recapture, of the \$269,951,400, \$17,090,300 is deposited in the Uniform School Fund in FY 2013. This bill authorizes an appropriation of \$41,949,100 in FY 2013 to hold 25 school districts harmless. The hold harmless provision is phased out by 25% in FY 2014, 50% in FY 2015, and 75% in FY 2016. The hold harmless provision is eliminated in FY 2017. Because of the revenue increase from the basic rate freeze, other local school property taxes decrease by \$269,951,400. Absent school districts making up lost revenue, individuals living in 25 school districts can expect a property tax decrease of \$41,949,100.
H.B. 69	Assault Amendments--Jim Bird	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		26-Jan-11		Sean	26-Jan-11	The increase in level of offense for assault does not appear to increase process or administrative costs on LEAs, local District Attorneys, County Attorneys, or the USOE.	Implementing this bill will cost \$334,400 in FY 2012. Costs will increase annually until FY 2016 when expenses will level off at \$1,960,700 in General Fund. Funding to agencies in FY 2012: \$2,400 to Board of Pardons, \$140,000 to Corrections, \$81,000 to Jail Reimbursement, and \$110,000 to Courts. Funding Fundinto agencies in FY 2016: \$29,200 to Board of Pardons, \$1,740,500 to Corrections, \$81,000 to Jail Reimbursement, and \$110,000 to Courts. Local government jail costs will increase by \$145,000 in FY 2012 ongoing. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 70	Illegal Immigration Enforcement Act--Stephen E. Sandstrom	03/01/11 Senate/ substituted by Rules	Yes		25-Jan-11		Cathy	26-Jan-11	A state or local law enforcement agency may transport an alien who is unlawfully present in the United States to a federal facility or other point of transfer to federal custody that is outside this state. When students leave the public education system there could be a savings. Based on FY 2010 enrollment and expenditure data, for each student that is sent out of state, the state funding could be reduced by \$4,065.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Department of Public Safety \$569,700 per year ongoing from the General Fund for detainment and verification of immigration status. It could cost the Attorney General \$143,400 per year ongoing from the General Fund for defense against potential civil litigation. Training costs for the Department of Public Safety are estimated at \$162,200 in FY 2012 and \$116,700 in FY2013 from the Transportation Restricted - Public Safety Account. To the extent that the bill results in cases of public assistance fraud, the Courts would incur a cost of upto \$259 per incident. To the extent that the bill results in cases of encouraging aliens to enter illegally or in cases of transporting illegal immigrants less than 100 miles, the Courts would incur a cost of up to \$465 per case. Additional costs may occur in the event that citizens exercise civil causes of action established in this bill and courts find against the State. All other things being equal, enactment of this bill could cost local governments between \$5.3 million and \$11.3 million per year for detainment and verification of immigration status. Residents or businesses in violation of newly defined crimes of encouraging aliens to enter illegally or enhanced crimes of transporting illegal immigrants may pay judgement fines of up to \$5,000.

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H.B. 70 S1	Illegal Immigration Enforcement Act--Stephen E. Sandstrom	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		22-Feb-11		Cathy	24-Feb-11	USOE reviewed this bill for any impacts to education. As the original fiscal note stated, for each student that is sent out of state because of immigration policy, the state funding could be reduced by \$4,065 based on FY10 data.	Enactment of this bill may cost the Department of Public Safety an estimated \$162,200 in FY 2012 and \$116,700 in FY 2013 from the Transportation Restricted - Public Safety Account for training. To the extent that state law enforcement agencies choose to detain additional individuals for verification of immigration status, those agencies could incur a cost of about \$100 per stop. To the extent that the bill results in cases of public assistance fraud, the Courts would incur a cost of up to \$259 per incident. To the extent that the bill results in cases of encouraging aliens to enter illegally or in cases of transporting illegal immigrants less than 100 miles, the Courts would incur a cost of up to \$465 per case. To the extent that local law enforcement officials choose to detain additional individuals for verification of immigration status, local governments could incur a cost of about \$100 per stop. Residents or businesses in violation of newly defined crimes of encouraging aliens to enter illegally or enhanced crimes of transporting illegal immigrants may pay judgement fines of up to \$5,000.
H.B. 72	Taxes and Related School Funding Provisions Amendments--Michael E. Noel	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		25-Jan-11		Cathy	28-Jan-11	Beginning in Fiscal Year 2013, 7.5% of state sales and use tax revenue will be deposited in the School Equalization Fund and distributed to school districts with 75% distributed in proportion to each school district's percentage of statewide enrollment and 25% distributed by the school district's percentage of the combined total three-year average enrollment growth. For the 2012 tax year, the certified tax rate of each school district must be decreased by the amount necessary to reduce revenues for that school district by the projected amount of the allocation that the State Board of Education will make to that school district for FY 2013. School Districts are prohibited in going through Truth In Taxation for FY 2013, but thereafter, may go through that process to increase their tax rates.	By increasing the sales tax on food, enactment of this bill increases revenue to the newly created "School Equalization Fund" by \$147,420,800 in FY 2013. It also reduces property taxes by an equal amount. The Tax Commission would require a one-time General Fund appropriation to send the updated sales tax information to 80,000 businesses with sales tax accounts. The bill increases revenue to the Transportation Investment Fund of 2005 and the Centennial Highway Fund by \$1,070,600 each. Local governments can expect an increase in revenue of \$14,237,400. Individuals can expect a property tax decrease of \$147,420,800 in FY 2013 and a corresponding increase in State sales tax of \$147,420,800. Due to the changes in the food base for local sales tax, individuals can also expect a local sales tax increase of \$14,240,000. The uniform fee provision alters the distribution from variable to a fixed percentage. The total shift is \$7,951,000.
H.B. 75	Dangerous Weapon Amendments--Curtis Oda	02/01/11 House/ comm rpt/ substituted/ amended	Yes		27-Jan-11		Sean	27-Jan-11	There does not appear to be any fiscal impact by changing the definitions as indicated in H.B. 75.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs, and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable e
H.B. 75 S1	Dangerous Weapon Amendments--Curtis Oda	03/07/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 83	Charter School Revolving Account--Gregory Hughes	03/02/11 Enrolled Bill Returned to House	Yes		27-Jan-11		Sean	27-Jan-11	This bill migrates the Charter School Building Sub Account from the School Building Revolving Account directly to the Uniform School Fund as the Charter School Revolving Account.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs, and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 87	School Finance Amendments-- Merlynn T. Newbold	03/10/11 House/ signed by Speaker/ sent for enrolling	Yes		28-Jan-11		Cathy	31-Jan-11	This bill increases the voted and board leeway state guarantee multiplication factor (0.010544) each year by 0.0005 times the value of the prior year's weighted pupil unit. For FY11, the state guarantee is \$25.25. Because statute states that the amount will be indexed each year to the value of the weighted pupil unit by making the value of the guarantee equal to 0.010544 times the value of the prior year's weighted pupil unit, the state guarantee for FY12 would be \$27.17. That would increase the state appropriation for the voted leeway from \$43,260,692 to \$63,068,960 and the board leeway from \$14,667,456 to \$18,223,888. The estimate for FY13, leaving everything constant (i.e., number of WPUs, prior year value of the WPU, and assessed valuations), the state guarantee would go to \$28.46 -- increasing the state appropriation for voted leeway to \$73,999,955 and \$21,304,308 for the board leeway state guarantee. But those costs could very easily rise as the number of WPUs increase and the assessed valuations change.	Enactment of this bill may cost approximately \$14,000,000 in ongoing education funds to support the state guarantee rate for the Voted Leeway and Board Leeway programs beginning in FY 2013. In each subsequent year, the cost may continue to increase depending on state guarantee rate formula outlined in the bill. The Voted & Board Leeway state guarantee is \$25.25 per qualifying Weighted Pupil Unit (WPU) in FY 2011, for a total state cost of \$57,928,148. Under current statute, this rate increases to \$27.17 per WPU in FY 2012 at a total state cost of \$81,292,848. The cost of each incremental rate change in future years is determined by the WPU value as set by the Legislature, the total number of qualifying WPUs, and a qualifying school district's ability to generate local revenue (per WPU) from its property tax levies. Assuming these variables remain the same in FY 2013 as estimated for FY 2012, the total state cost for the guarantee is estimated to increase to \$95,304,263. This is a net increase of approximately \$14 million over the estimated FY 2012 total state cost. The estimated guarantee rate in FY 2013 is \$28.46 per qualifying WPU. Any change in the formula variables may increase or decrease this estimate. School districts that levy a voted or board leeway and generate an amount less than the state guarantee rate per WPU may receive additional funding. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 92	Public Education Regional Service Centrgers--Bradley G. Last	01/17/11 House/ substituted	Yes		28-Jan-11		Sean	28-Jan-11	This bill codifies current practice, so there is no expectation of an immediate, quantifiable fiscal impact. Financial Audit Reports for the Regional Service Centers flow through District reports.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 92 S1	Public Education Regional Service Centrgers--Bradley G. Last	03/02/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		17-Feb-11		Sean	18-Feb-11	This bill codifies current practice, so there is no expectation of an immediate, quantifiable fiscal impact. Financial Audit Reports for the Regional Service Centers flow through School District reports.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 98	Capital Outlay Funding Modifications--Christine F. Watkins	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes		31-Jan-11		Cathy	2-Feb-11	This bill limits the spending of a maximum of 0.0002 per dollar of taxable value of the local school board's annual capital outlay levy for the maintenance of school facilities in the school district to those local school boards with an enrollment of 2,500 students or more; for those school districts with an enrollment of fewer than 2,500 students, they may use the proceeds of the capital outlay levy for expenditures made within the accounting function classification 2600 Operation and Maintenance of Plant Services, excluding expenditures for mobile phone service and vehicle operation and maintenance.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill will allow some school districts to redirect revenues from their capital outlay property tax levies to certain maintenance and operations functions as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 98 S1	Capital Outlay Funding Modifications--Christine F. Watkins	Not Adopted	No		14-Feb-11		Cathy	16-Feb-11	This bill (1) increases the uses of the revenue of a capital outlay levy to include not only capital outlay and debt service expenditures, but also for expenditures made within the accounting function classification 2600, Operation and Maintenance of Plant Services, excluding expenditures for mobile phone service and vehicle operation and maintenance. The substitute allows all school districts to utilize these revenues in this manner, not just those school districts with an enrollment of 2,500 or less. The bill (2) eliminates the use of the proceeds of 0.000200 per dollar of taxable value of a capital outlay levy for the maintenance of school facilities in the school district. These changes wouldn't directly have an impact on funding, but the changes could encourage school districts to increase their capital outlay levy without the approval of the public (the Truth In Taxation process) to use the funds. In addition, with the increase in the capital outlay levy rate, school districts could see an increase in the state Capital Outlay Foundation funds which are partially based on a district's total combined capital outlay levy rates	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill will allow school districts to redirect revenues from their capital outlay property tax levies to certain maintenance and operations functions as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 105	Delinquent Property Tax Certificates--Gage Froerer	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes						Allows that after property is delinquent on taxes for a year, counties could sell tax certificates to investors who would receive penalties and interest instead of taxing entities. This could cost taxing entities about \$10 million statewide; school district potential loss is about \$4 million per year.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 106 S1	Electronic Meetings Revisions-- Bradley M. Daw	03/04/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		17-Feb-11		Sean	17-Feb-11	Charter LEAs that wish to participate in the pilot will be able to accomplish the provisions of 1st Sub. H.B. 106 with existing resources.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 110	Teacher Salary Supplement Program Amendments--Marie H. Poulson	02/28/11 House/ comm rpt/ substituted	Yes		2-Feb-11	Yes	Sean	4-Feb-11	The State Board of Education will require an additional appropriation of approximately \$31,748 and a 0.25 FTE for implementation of H.B. 110. Lines 122 thru 129 require the State Board of Education to assume the additional responsibility of verifying degree qualifications based on a thorough manual review of teacher transcripts for appeals to the Department of Human Resource Management for the Teacher Salary Supplement Program. According to the State Department of Human Resource Management, in the most recent year of the Teacher Salary Supplement Program there were approximately 150 Teachers that were declined participation in the program. Of that it is projected that 57% appealed the declination. Thus, the State Board of Education would have been required to review and verify approximately 86 appeals at the transcript level.	Enactment of this bill may cost \$8,500 from the Education Fund to the Utah State Office of Education to process the appeals outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Educators that seek an appeal based provisions outlined in the bill may receive additional compensation. Depending on the total number of successful appeals, the total number of educators currently receiving a salary supplement, and the total level of funding available, the amount of the salary supplement for all qualifying educator may be reduced based on statutory provisions.
H.B. 110 S1	Teacher Salary Supplement Program Amendments--Marie H. Poulson	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared			16-Feb-11		Sean	16-Feb-11	The State Board of Education will require an additional appropriation of approximately \$31,748 and a 0.25 FTE for implementation of 1st Sub. H.B. 110. Lines 122 thru 129 require the State Board of Education to assume the additional responsibility of obtaining individual course descriptions, degree requirements from many colleges and universities, and other information for appeals to the Department of Human Resource Management for the Teacher Salary Supplement Program. According to the State Department of Human Resource Management, in the most recent year of the Teacher Salary Supplement Program there were approximately 150 Teachers that were declined participation in the program. Of that it is projected that 57% appealed the declination. Thus, the State Board of Education would have been required to review and verify approximately 86 appeals at the transcript level. However, the accreditation section at the State Board of Education estimates that the number of appeals would increase substantially due to passage of 1st Sub. H.B. 110 as more teachers become aware they may qualify through an appeal process for the Teacher Salary Supplement Program.	Enactment of this bill will cost about \$27,400 in ongoing General Fund to the Department of Human Resource Management to administer the appeals process outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 111	Full-Day Kindergarten--Johnny Anderson	03/10/11 House/ strik	Yes		2-Feb-11		Cathy	4-Feb-11	A basic premise of this bill is to clarify the difference between "full-day" kindergarten and "extended-day" kindergarten. "Full-day" kindergarten means two separate part-day classes (i.e., one in the morning and one in the afternoon). "Extended-day" kindergarten is one section of all-day kindergarten. This bill stipulates that any funds used for the "full-day" kindergarten may not be used to fund the "extended-day" kindergarten. The extended day kindergarten was appropriated \$30 million beginning in FY2008. \$7.5 million has been allocated out to the the Local Education Agencies each year. FY2011 is the last year for these funds to be distributed. The law for the extended-day kindergarten program sunsets on July 1, 2011, according to 63I-1-253 of the Utah Code.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 116	Guest Worker Program Act-- Bill Wright	03/04/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		4-Feb-11		Sean	4-Feb-11	While H.B. 116 indicates that a permit holder shall become proficient in the English Language, it does not charge the USOE or LEAs with the responsibility to set up a program for that purpose.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Department of Workforce Services \$58,000 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2012 and \$1,046,000 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2013 for program start-up costs. It will cost the Department of Public Safety (DPS) \$70,400 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2013 for start-up costs. The bill will cost the Utah State Tax Commission \$854,400 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2013 for programming costs. Enactment of the bill may allow additional income tax withholding of an estimated \$11.5 million ongoing to the Education Fund beginning in FY 2014. Ongoing costs for the Department of Workforce Services are estimated at \$2.8 million per year from the newly created Guest Worker Permit Restricted Account for program operation beginning in FY 2014. An equal amount of revenue will presumably accrue to the account from fees authorized in this bill. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) will collect as much as \$2 million per year beginning in FY 2014 for fingerprinting and state criminal background checks. Annual DPS costs associated with such fingerprinting and background checks could be as much as \$0.7 million beginning in FY 2014. DPS will collect dedicated credits totaling \$1.1 million beginning in FY 2014 and pay those amounts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for federal criminal background checks. The Legislative General Counsel has attached a detailed Legislative Review Note to this bill. If provisions in the bill are challenged in court, there will be costs associated with defending those provisions. To the extent that permit applicants use local law enforcement for fingerprinting, local governments may incur a cost beginning in FY 2014. Those local governments could also collect fees to offset the cost of fingerprinting. To the extent that local law enforcement officials choose to detain additional individuals under Section 24 of the bill, enactment of the bill could cost local governments \$122 per stop beginning in FY 2014. Approximately 58,000 individuals that apply for a guest worker permit would pay about \$103 per year generating \$5.9 million per year in revenue. Individuals that file for a guest worker permit but cannot demonstrate health insurance coverage would pay a \$750 fine. Individuals guilty of prohibited conduct may pay a \$750 civil penalty. NOTE: All of the above estimates assume the programs established in this bill comes into effect on July 1, 2013 as per Section 4 of this bill. Should the State receive federal waivers before that time, the costs estimated here may be incurred earlier than anticipated in this note.
H.B. 116 S1	Guest Worker Program Act-- Bill Wright	Not Adopted	Pending		14-Feb-11		Sean	15-Feb-11	While H.B. 116 indicates that a permit holder shall become proficient in the English Language, it does not charge the USOE or LEAs with the responsibility to set up a program for that purpose.	N/A
H.B. 116 S2	Guest Worker Program Act-- Bill Wright	03/04/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		18-Feb-11		Sean	18-Feb-11	While 2nd Sub. H.B. 116 indicates that a permit holder shall become proficient in the English Language, it does not charge the USOE or LEAs with the responsibility to set up a program for that purpose.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Department of Workforce Services \$701,600 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2012 and \$2,867,000 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2013 for program start-up costs. The bill will cost the Utah State Tax Commission \$854,400 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2013 for programming costs. The bill may cost the Department of Public Safety \$300,000 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2013 for renovation costs. Enactment of the bill may allow additional income tax withholding of an estimated \$11.5 million ongoing to the Education Fund beginning in FY 2014. Ongoing costs for the Department of Workforce Services are estimated at \$3.3 million per year from the newly created Guest Worker Permit Restricted Account for program operation beginning in FY 2014. An equal amount of revenue will presumably accrue to the account from fees authorized in this bill. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) will collect as much as \$867,900 per year beginning in FY 2014 for criminal history checks. Annual DPS costs associated with such criminal history checks could be as much as \$354,000 from dedicated credits beginning in FY 2014. The Legislative General Counsel has attached a detailed Legislative Review Note to this bill. If provisions in the bill are challenged in court, there will be costs associated with defending those provisions. To the extent that local law enforcement officials choose to detain additional individuals under Section 24 of the bill, enactment of the bill could cost local governments \$122 per stop beginning in FY 2014. Approximately 58,000 individuals that apply for a guest worker permit would pay about \$71.26 per year generating \$4.1 million per year in revenue. Individuals that file for a guest worker permit but cannot demonstrate health insurance coverage would pay a \$750 fine. Individuals guilty of prohibited conduct may pay a \$750 civil penalty. NOTE: All of the above estimates assume the programs established in this bill comes into effect on July 1, 2013 as per Section 4 of this bill. Should the State receive federal waivers before that time, the costs estimated here may be incurred earlier than anticipated in this note.

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H.B. 116 S3	Guest Worker Program Act-- Bill Wright	03/07/11 House/ enrolled bill to Printing			4-Mar-11		Sean	4-Mar-11	While 2nd Sub. H.B. 116 indicates that a permit holder shall become proficient in the English Language, it does not charge the USOE or LEAs with the responsibility to set up a program for that purpose.	Enactment of this bill may cost the Utah State Tax Commission \$487,200 one-time General Fund in FY 2013 for programming costs. This bill may cost the Department of Public Safety \$5,438,200 one-time from the General Fund for start up costs in FY 2013. Enactment of this bill may allow additional income tax withholding of an estimated \$11.5 million ongoing to the Education Fund beginning in FY 2014. Ongoing costs for the Department of Public Safety are estimated at \$6.1 million per year from a newly created restricted account for program operation beginning in FY 2014. An equal amount of revenue will presumably accrue to the account from fees authorized in this bill. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) will collect as much as \$3.1 million per year beginning in FY 2014 for background checks, fingerprinting, and FBI fees. Associated annual DPS costs could be as much as \$885,000 from dedicated credits beginning in FY 2014. The Department of Public Safety (DPS) will collect as much as \$3.1 million per year beginning in FY 2014 for background checks, fingerprinting, and FBI fees. Associated annual DPS costs could be as much as \$885,000 from dedicated credits beginning in FY 2014. To the extent that state law enforcement agencies choose to detain additional individuals for verification of immigration status, those agencies could incur a cost of \$100 per stop. To the extent that the bill results in cases of public assistance fraud, the Courts would incur a cost of up to \$259 per incident. There are approximately 640 non-citizen students currently enrolled in various institutions in the Utah System of Higher Education. These individuals generate \$2.3 million in resident tuition. To the extent that these students do not continue their enrollment due to the price change proposed in this bill, institutions would lose this tuition revenue and the associated costs. To the extent that non-citizen students continue enrollment and pay nonresident tuition rates, institutions could collect up to \$7.8 million in nonresident tuition, an increase of up to \$5.5 million per year. The Legislative General Counsel has attached a detailed Legislative Review Note to this bill. If provisions in the bill are challenged in court, there will be costs associated with defending those provisions. To the extent that local law enforcement officials choose to detain individuals for verification of immigration status, local governments could incur a cost of about \$100 per stop. To the extent that local law enforcement officials choose to detain individuals for verification of immigration status, local governments could incur a cost of about \$100 per stop. Employees will withhold and remit between \$11.5 and \$218 million per year in additional taxes. Businesses will pay a yet to be determined fee to hire individuals participating in the work program. Businesses who hire undocumented and unpermitted immigrants will pay a fine of between \$100 and \$10,000. To the extent that non-citizen students continue to pursue higher education in Utah they would pay nonresident tuition rates that are about 3.5 times resident tuition rates. The total impact on the noncitizen student population could be up to \$5.5 million per year. NOTE: All of the above estimates assume the programs established in this bill comes into effect on July 1, 2013 as per Section 11 of this bill. Should the State receive federal waivers before that time, the costs estimated here may be incurred earlier than anticipated in this note.
H.B. 123	K-12 Education Amendments-- Kenneth W. Sumsion	9 groups based on district size, Special Ed; 3-year mitigation shifts; 03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		21-Feb-11		Cathy	24-Feb-11	This bill is to be revenue neutral. Instead of distributing the Minimum School Program funding on the value of the weighted pupil unit (WPU), multiplied by the number of WPUs, the funding will be distributed on a per pupil dollar basis based on the size and grade level of a local education agency (LEA) as well as the number of special education students. A reallocation of current year FY 2011 dollars with the new criteria shows that there would be some LEAs that gain and some LEAs that would lose money. This new funding formula would give local education agencies complete control of their funds. The challenge would be to keep programs going that some LEAs may not want to continue. The bill allows the mitigation of revenue impacts of this funding formula change by allowing the State Board to redistribute up to 3% the first year, 2% the second year and 1% the third year from LEA "gainers" to "losers".	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Local education agencies may experience an increase or decrease in Minimum School Program allocations based on the per pupil distribution formula outlined in this bill compared to the current Weighted Pupil Unit distribution formulas. The bill provides for three-year mitigation formula to minimize the impact on LEAs that receive less funding under the new distribution program. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 133	Employee Compensation Amendments--John Dougall	Amended--13 paid days off; no sick leave; no accrual year over year; Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes							Assuming a leave reduction of four hours per pay period per employee and a corresponding decrease in full-time equivalent employment of around 950 positions at the State's average salary, this bill would save state agencies approximately \$56 million per year beginning FY 2012. This savings would then be used to increase compensation for remaining employees by between approximately 4% and 5%. Recognizing and funding the net accrued liability for remaining leave will cost the state approximately \$10,000,000 (\$5.7 million from the General Fund) per year beginning FY 2012 from various sources as estimated in the table below. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 133 S1	Employee Compensation Amendments--John Dougall	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							N/A

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H.B. 133 S2	Employee Compensation Amendments--John Dougall	Not Released	No							N/A
H.B. 134	Focus on Primary Classroom Teachers Program--Jim Nielson	03/01/11 House/ substituted	Yes		8-Feb-11		Cathy	14-Feb-11	The Focus on Primary Classroom Teachers Program will be created to reward an LEA that has a relatively high percentage of primary classroom teachers and uses a relatively high percentage of its budget for primary classroom teachers. This money will start flowing in FY 2012-13 based on Tier 1, Tier 2, or Tier 3 LEAs based on data submitted in FY 2011-12. An estimate (based on current FY10 data) of how many LEAs would be eligible for this funding can be found in the tab "Spreadsheet" which shows (column U-W) that 14 LEAS would be eligible for this funding. The calculated funding distribution can be seen in column AG of the spreadsheet. All items in the spreadsheet that are highlighted in yellow are defined in this bill. The bill does indicate that an LEA shall report all necessary data to the State Board of Education for purposes of calculating the percentages. By November 1, 2011, the State Board of Education shall conduct an audit of the data submitted by LEAs.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$5,282,850 ongoing from the Education Funds in FY 2012 and FY 2013 to the Minimum School Program to implement the program outlined in the bill. The program begins in FY 2013, so the ongoing appropriation is reduced on a one-time basis in FY 2012. School districts and charter schools that meet the criteria established in the bill may receive additional funding. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 134 S1	Collection of Front-Line Teachers Data--Jim Nielson	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		1-Mar-11		Cathy	2-Mar-11	Instead of creating a new program and appropriating funds to the Primary Classroom Teachers Program, this bill stipulates reporting requirements and data collection related to front-line teachers. This bill requires a local education agency (LEA) to report the following data for the possibility of a future program that may provide for the distribution of additional WPUs: - the LEA's total number of FTE front-line teachers; and the LEA's average class size for elementary school, middle or junior high, and high school. The State Board of Education will make rules specifying how this data is reported, conduct an audit of the data, and report to the Education Interim Committee by November 1, 2011. There will not be a fiscal impact to implement this bill.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 136	School Board Election Provisions--Jim Nielson	Numbered by Title Without any Substance	Yes							N/A
H.B. 138	Federal Receipts Reporting Requirements--Ken Ivory	02/23/11 House/ comm rpt/ substituted/ amended	Yes		11-Feb-11		Von	14-Feb-11	This bill requires the reporting by July 31 each year of federal receipts received by the USOE; requires the report to contain a plan to operate USOE in the event federal receipts are reduced by 25% or more, and requires the Government Operations and Political Subdivisions Interim Committee to study whether to apply federal receipts reporting requirements. The bill also requires USOE to submit a report to the Division of Finance by July 31 on federal receipts received; it requires the report to contain a plan to operate USOE in the event federal receipts are reduced by 25% or more; the report also requires that the USOE report is to include the required calculations for each school within the public education system. USOE shall submit the report to the Division of Finance by August 1 of each year; the bill also requires the Division of Finance to report to the Executive Appropriations Committee by September 1 of each year on the reports the state agencies are required to make to the Division of Finance; provides procedures for requiring the Executive Appropriations Committee to review the Division of Finance report, and provides that the Executive Appropriations Committee may make recommendations including a reduction or elimination of appropriations to state agencies. There are inherent problems in this report being prepared so soon. The fiscal year close will not be over by July 31st, and so the figure generated will be on a cash basis while other reports received by the legislature throughout the year will be on an accrual basis and may cause confusion as to why the figures vary. This information is prepared and available near this time but is as yet unaudited. LEA's may not be able to meet the requirement of lines 90-93 without significant additional costs not anticipated here but would be able to report by LEA rather than school level.	Implementation of this bill will cost the Division of Finance \$3,000 ongoing from the General Fund starting in FY 2012 to compile, summarize, compare, and submit the required reports. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 138 S1	Federal Receipts Reporting Requirements--Ken Ivory	Changes time line; can use Single Audit definitions; can use district-level reporting; Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes				Von			Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 145	Public School Privacy Amendments--Steve Eliason	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes		28-Feb-11		Emily	28-Feb-11	The bill requires the State Board of Education to establish public school student confidentiality standards, and to develop and provide materials regarding the standards to each school district and charter school. The amendments in the bill can be implemented with existing resources.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 147	Teacher's Student Loans-- Janice M. Fisher	Numbered by Title Without any Substance	Yes							N/A
H.B. 151	Compulsory Education Amendments--Joel K. Briscoe	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		14-Feb-11		Emily	16-Feb-11	This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals. The bill reduces the age of "school-age minor" from 6 years to 5 years old and provides an exception to compulsory education by allowing a parent to defer Kindergarten for one year. The amendments should not change current practice. Almost every parent sends their children to Kindergarten voluntarily now, those that still don't want to won't have to under the exception.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 152	School Community Councils Amendments--Bill Wright	02/22/11 House/ comm rpt/ substituted/ amended	Yes		9-Feb-11		Emily	10-Feb-11	The bill modifies the way school community council members are selected as well as some provisions pertaining to the operation of the councils. The bill directs school principals to provide written assurance to the State Board that they meet the membership requirements. The Legislative Auditor General shall also conduct an audit to determine compliance. If it is determined that the school is out of compliance then all or a portion of their School LAND Trust Program money may be reduced or eliminated for that fiscal year. Consequently, the academic programs and the school's improvement plan that the monies were to be used for could suffer.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 152 S1	School Community Councils Amendments--Bill Wright	03/07/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	No		16-Feb-11		Emily	17-Feb-11	The bill modifies the way school community council members are selected as well as some provisions pertaining to the operation of the councils. The State Board of Education may recommend that a school's School LAND Trust allocation be reduced or eliminated if the school does not comply with requirements in the bill. The Board shall report their decision to the Public Education Appropriations Subcommittee. This will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE or individuals. buy t here could be some impact on LEAs.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 163	Revisor's Statute--Brad L. Dee	03/02/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		4-Feb-11		Jenefer	8-Feb-11	This bill modifies parts of the Utah Code to make technical corrections, which should help clarify, reduce confusion and portray more accurate intent of codes. There does not appear to any fiscal impact related to this bill.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 166	School District Property Tax Amendments--Joel K. Briscoe	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		3-Feb-11		Cathy	8-Feb-11	Attached are two voted and board leeway spreadsheets that show what the local levy and the state guarantee would be based on the state guarantee of \$27.17. The spreadsheet on the tab "VTLEWY @ 27.17" is what the estimate would be for FY12. The spreadsheet on the tab "0.003000 Rate @ 27.17" shows what the local revenue and state guarantee would be if all school districts levying the voted leeway levied the full 0.003000 rate possible. That rate would include the board leeway. As shown on these spreadsheets, the differences in the funding could be as follows as shown on the summary spreadsheet below. However, in order to receive state support the first year, a district must receive voter approval no later than December 1 of the year prior to implementation. So even though the local revenue would increase for FY12, school districts would not see an increase in state funds until FY13. The FY13 estimates are based on FY12 data.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Residents of school districts may elect to increase the authorized Voted Leeway rate by 0.001 per dollar of taxable value. If all districts elected to raise rates by 0.001, districts would collectively generate an additional \$180.5 million in property tax revenue. For each 0.001 increase in property tax rate, a business or primary residence valued at \$100,000 may experience a tax increase of \$100 and \$55 respectively.
H.B. 170	Tobacco and Nicotine Product Amendments--Paul Ray	03/03/11 House/ comm rpt/ sent to Rules/ substituted	Yes		3-Feb-11		Jenefer	7-Feb-11	Impact related to possible added time and resources to enforce and reduced revenues, etc., is uncertain.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Courts \$9,500 ongoing General Fund beginning FY 2012. The bill will also generate state revenues of \$4,700 ongoing for the General Fund and \$4,700 ongoing for the General Fund Restricted - Non-Judicial Assessment Account beginning FY 2012. Enactment of this bill may cost county governments \$19,500 annually beginning FY 2012 for an estimated ten individuals incarcerated for 30 days each year. Enactment of this bill may cost an estimated 157 individuals \$60. each for a total annual increase in state revenues of \$9,400 beginning FY 2012.

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H.B. 170 S1	Tobacco and Nicotine Product Amendments--Paul Ray	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause			25-Feb-11		Jenefer	28-Feb-11	This bill amends the Uniform Driver License Act, provisions relating to the state system of public education, the Utah Criminal Code, and the Utah Code of Criminal Procedure to prohibit the provision, obtaining, and possession of certain flavored tobacco products and to place prohibitions and restrictions on the provision, obtaining, and possession of a nicotine product. It is not possible to accurately quantify possible increased time and resources related to (1) enforcing new language, (2) going through the legal processes to prosecute offenders, (3) the possible effect on offenders and the parents and guardians responsible for the minors, (4) paying fines proposed, (5) reduced revenues of businesses and (6) the effects of the punishment.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Courts \$9,500 ongoing General Fund beginning FY 2012. The bill will also generate state revenues of \$4,700 ongoing for the General Fund and \$4,700 ongoing for the General Fund Restricted - Non-Judicial Assessment Account beginning FY 2012. Enactment of this bill may cost county governments \$10,000 annually beginning FY 2012 for an estimated five individuals incarcerated for 30 days each year. Enactment of this bill may cost an estimated 157 individuals \$60 each for a total annual increase in state revenues of \$9,400 beginning FY 2012
H.B. 172	Service Animal Amendments--Keith Grover	03/04/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		4-Feb-11		Jenefer	7-Feb-11	The fiscal impact of requiring individuals to use animals other than what is currently allowed may have varied solutions which cannot be easily quantified. The bill proposes changing the language of "service animal" which would exclude "any dog" and no longer include "any animal" and may require individuals to incur the cost of obtaining a different animal to meet the requirement change(s). School districts and charter school staff may be required to obtain specialized training in dealing with specifically accepted animals and the students they accompany. The requirement of having younger students with service animals leaves to question who is responsible to take animals out to the restroom, restraint of animals, etc.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 181	Child Care Amendments--Brad J. Galvez	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		28-Jan-11		Jenefer	1-Feb-11	State Agencies - particularly the health department may require an appropriation to implement the bill. Added visits for health department reviews and inspections may be required; if funding is not added for increased demands, existing programs may suffer. School districts currently having exemptions from licensing may no longer have this option	This bill may cost the Department of Health \$62,100 General Fund annually beginning in FY 2012 for one FTE to do child care inspections. This bill may generate \$10,500 in increased deposits into the General Fund from child care licensing fees. The \$10,500 in child care fees comes from child care businesses that must now be licensed.
H.B. 181 S1	Child Care Amendments--Brad J. Galvez	Not Adopted			7-Feb-11		Jenefer	9-Feb-11	School districts and charter schools would see a reduction in participants in their child care programs as well as reduced revenues to cover costs for these programs. Many parents and guardians of children currently participating in school child care programs who would no longer be allowed to participate, as this choice would no longer be an option and would be forced to obtain child care elsewhere and possibly incur added costs. The estimated number of children in Utah public schools at 32 on-site day care centers is approximately 500; the estimated number of pre-school participants is approximately 1,060 at 53 schools. Local governments may find an increase in demand of personnel if new child care providers need to become licensed, open business, and so forth. The emotional effect on the children participating in these programs that would no longer be eligible and parents and guardians of these children is unknown. All items listed are not easily quantifiable.	N/A
H.B. 181 S2	Child Care Amendments--Brad J. Galvez	Not Adopted			15-Feb-11		Jenefer	17-Feb-11	School districts and charter schools may see a reduction in participants in their child care programs as well as reduced revenues to cover costs for these programs. Many parents and guardians of children currently participating in school child care programs would no longer be allowed to participate. The bill changes this option, forcing them to obtain child care elsewhere and possibly incur added costs. The estimated number of children in Utah public schools at 32 on-site day care centers that could be affected is approximately 500; pre-school participants are approximately 1,060 at 53 schools.	N/A
H.B. 183	School District Leave Policies--Keith Grover	03/08/11 Bill Substituted by Conference Committee	Yes		26-Jan-11		Emily	28-Jan-11	The bill prohibits a school board from granting paid association leave for certain employee association or union duties and requires a school district to adopt a policy requiring the costs of employees who are on association leave for more than 10 business days be reimbursed to the school district. The costs may be provided by an employee, association, or union. The cost of an employee, including benefits, for one day is \$355. This cost is calculated by dividing the state median teacher salary and benefits for fiscal year 2010 (\$63,857) by 180 school days.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Local school districts and charter schools that currently pay association leave time may accrue a savings from reimbursement for leave that exceeds the limits established in this bill. Based on the state median teacher salary and benefits, the cost of an educator for one day, including benefits, is \$355. An educator, union, or association may have to reimburse school districts or charter schools for leave that exceeds the limits established in this bill. Based on the state median teacher salary and benefits, the cost of an educator for one day, including benefits, is \$355.

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H.B. 183 S1	School District Leave Policies-- Sen. Margaret Dayton; Keith Grover	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		8-Mar-11		Emily	8-Mar-11	The bill prohibits a school board from granting paid association leave for certain employee association or union duties and requires a school district to adopt a policy requiring the costs of employees who are on association leave be reimbursed to the school district. The costs may be provided by an employee, association, or union. The cost of an employee, including benefits, for one day is \$355. This cost is calculated by dividing the state median teacher salary and benefits for fiscal year 2010 (\$63,857) by 180 school days. If a school district allowed association leave prior to January 1, 2011, the local board policy may allow up to 10 days of association leave before requiring a reimbursement.	None Published
H.B. 186	Utah Code Technical Amendments--Brad J. Galvez	02/04/11 Senate/ signed by President/ returned to House	Yes		12-Jan-11		Emily	12-Jan-11	This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget.
H.B. 187	State Fire Code Appeals-- Michael T. Morley	02/11/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable e
H.B. 191	Nonresident Tuition Waiver-- Carl Wimmer	02/24/11 House/ substituted	Yes							There are approximately 640 non-citizen students currently enrolled in various institutions in the Utah System of Higher Education. These individuals generate \$2.3 million in resident tuition. To the extent that these students do not continue their enrollment due to the price change proposed in this bill, institutions would lose this tuition revenue and the associated costs. To the extent that non-citizen students continue enrollment and pay nonresident tuition rates, institutions could collect up to \$7.8 million in nonresident tuition, an increase of up to \$5.5 million per year.
H.B. 191 S1	Nonresident Tuition Waiver-- Carl Wimmer	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Of the approximately 640 non-citizen students currently enrolled in various institutions in the Utah System of Higher Education, there will likely be some who would qualify to continue paying resident tuition rates. The others would no longer qualify and if they chose to continue enrollment and pay nonresident tuition rates, institutions would collect additional tuition. Data is not currently collected on non-citizen students whose parents or legal guardians paid Utah state income taxes, so the impact cannot be reasonably determined. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Those non-citizen students who are unable to qualify for resident tuition and wish to continue to pursue their higher education would need to pay nonresident tuition rates, which are about 3.5 times the resident tuition rates.
H.B. 195	Debt Service Obligations of a Divided School District-- Kenneth W. Sumsion	03/03/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		21-Dec-10		Sean	21-Dec-10	For "New Districts" created after March 10, 2011 there are three possible outcomes: 1) If the "Remaining District's" total assessed valuation grows at a faster rate over time than the "New District's" total assessed valuation, H.B. 195 shifts debt service property tax burden from the "New District" to the "Remaining District" over time. 2) If the "New District's" total assessed valuation increases at a faster rate over time than the "Remaining District's" total assessed valuation, H.B. 195 shifts debt service property tax burden from the "Remaining District" to the "New District" over time. 3) If the "Remaining District" and the "New District" grow at the same rate over time, there is no fiscal impact from H.B. 195.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 199	Advertisements on School Buses--Jim Bird	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes	Estimated Revenues	22-Dec-10	Example Advertise ments	Murrell	28-Dec-10	Studies indicate this could net LEAs \$750 to \$1,500 per bus per year after ramp-up costs are paid. Advertising on school buses has been taking place in Colorado, Arizona, and Texas. Revenue potentials range from \$50,000 to \$500,000 per year for some of the school districts in these three states. Indications are that urban LEAs would be better able to benefit from revenues generated by placing advertisements on school buses.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Public schools may increase revenue by as much as \$3.3 million through advertising on school buses. Estimates indicate that local governing boards may net \$750 to \$1,500 per bus each year, depending on market conditions. Currently, school districts have 2,225 school buses. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 200		Sale of Synthetic Cannabinoids to Persons Younger than Nineteen -- Johnny Anderson	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Enactment of this bill will increase caseloads processed by the Courts. The Courts will require \$53,400 of
H.B. 203	2	Codification of State Construction and Fire Codes--Michael T. Morley	03/07/11 Governor Signed	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 204		Protection of Athletes with Head Injuries--Paul Ray	02/28/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		13-Jan-11		Sean	14-Jan-11	The fiscal impact of H.B. 204 is indeterminable, however, there is likely a material fiscal impact on local governments, businesses, and other entities that could be classified as an "amateur sports organization". (A.S.O.) such as: 1) Legal cost to draft, adopt, and enforce a concussion and head injury policy by Local Education Agencies; medical consultation cost to develop a "concussion and head injury policy"; administrative cost to ensure each organization is familiar with and has a copy of the policy; administrative cost to provide a copy to parents/legal guardians and obtain signatures of acknowledgement when children are to participate; the potential shifting of legal liability to A.S.O.s from the child, their parent/legal guardian, and/or their respective health insurance provider when A.S.O.s violate their own concussion and head injury policy or violate State code by failing to adopt and enforce a concussion and head injury policy.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 204 S1	1	Protection of Athletes with Head Injuries--Paul Ray	03/03/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		2-Mar-11		Sean	2-Mar-11	The fiscal impact of 1st Sub. H.B. 204 could be large, but is indeterminable, if complied with. There is likely a material fiscal impact on local governments, businesses, individuals, and other entities that could be classified as an "amateur sports organization" (A.S.O.). These are some potential fiscal impacts. Medical consultation cost to develop the portion of a "concussion and head injury policy" that is consistent with the requirements of Section 26-53-201. Administrative cost to "ensure" that each "agent" of the organization is familiar with and has a copy of the policy. Administrative cost to provide a copy to parents/legal guardians and obtain signatures of acknowledgement when children are to participate. Administrative cost to track and monitor children who are suspected of sustaining a concussion or head injury whether such injury occurred in the "sporting event" or not.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 213	1	Statutory Construction Amendments--Derek E. Brown	02/09/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		17-Jan-11		Emily	18-Jan-11	Legal cost to draft, adopt, and enforce a concussion and head injury policy by Local Education Agencies	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget.Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 218	1	Clubs in Public Schools--Stephen E. Sandstrom	02/11/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		18-Jan-11		Emily	19-Jan-11	The bill changes school "building use" to school "facilities use" and includes in the definition school building, premises, playing field, or limited public forum. It allows schools to set the number of hours per month noncurricular clubs may have schoo	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 220	1	Civics Education Amendments--Michael T. Morley	03/09/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		19-Jan-11		Emily	20-Jan-11	USOE will be able to add lesson plans and web resources that support provisions of this bill; here will be little fiscal impact to USOE personnel. Many teachers will need additional professional development specifically geared to an analysis of governmental systems as well as a deeper understanding of how to access and use primary-source documents for historical analysis. Many teachers may require additional proessional development, however, these costs can be absorbed within existing school district and charter school budgets.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments.Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 226 S1	1	Local Government Fee Authority--Wayne Harper	03/08/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill could reduce local revenues by \$10,600,000. Individuals and businesses could benefit from the reduced fee at various amounts between \$162 and \$76,620.

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H.B. 230	Disability Amendments--Paul Ray	02/02/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes		20-Jan-11		Emily	24-Jan-11	The bill replaces out-dated terms relating to persons with a disability to current terms. This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	N/A
H.B. 230 S1	Disability Amendments--Paul Ray	02/23/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	No		1-Feb-11		Emily	1-Feb-11	The bill replaces out-dated terms relating to persons with a disability to current terms.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 240	Social Services - Employment First Priority--Ronda Rudd Menlove	02/23/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		25-Jan-11		Emily	26-Jan-11	The bill requires the noted entities (DWS, USOR, and DSPD) to mutually develop a plan for Employment First, evaluate it and modify it over time. Russel Thelin, Director of Rehabilitation Services for USOR, believes the services to be provided for this cooperative can come from existing appropriations. This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 253 S1	Employment of Unauthorized Aliens--Christopher N. Herrod	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		16-Feb-11		Sean	16-Feb-11	1st Sub. HB 253 will require an ongoing State Appropriation to the Uniform School Fund of \$41,748 to cover the costs of compliance by State Education Agencies, School Districts, and other LEAs (private employers). If lines 172-179 are lawful under Federal statutes, in the initial year of implementation 1st Sub HB 253 will require an additional State appropriation of approximately \$240,240 to the Uniform School Fund to cover the cost for HR personnel to e-verify all existing FTEs. See the attached Assumptions & Projections worksheet calculating the implementation and ongoing costs for compliance.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.B. 262	Divided School District Assets and Liabilities--Kenneth W. Sumsion	03/03/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		31-Jan-11		Sean	1-Feb-11	H.B. 262 eliminates the provisions for resolutions of disputes between the transition teams in dividing assets and liabilities between a new school district and remaining school district. However, the bill also eliminates some subjective judgement by the transition teams in the division of the assets and liabilities by further defining types of assets and the manner in which they are to be divided. The cost to process such disputes may be substantially higher than binding arbitration	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 264	State Board of Education Member Election Process--Carol Spackman Moss	02/16/11 House/ 3rd reading	Yes		31-Jan-11		Von	2-Feb-11	While the bill makes substantive changes in the election process, none of the changes will materially affect the cost of the election or cause additional costs to be incurred.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 264 S1	State Board of Education Member Election Process--Carol Spackman Moss/Sub by Jim Nielson	02/16/11 House/ failed	No		16-Feb-11		Von	17-Feb-11	The bill changes the way State School board members are chosen. The substitute provides for a nonpartisan primary election in the case of multiple candidates. This may allow for more individuals to run for the state school board.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 267 S1	Public Body Rules of Procedure--Melvin R. Brown	03/08/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		15-Feb-11		Sean	15-Feb-11	The vast majority of local school boards have already adopted rules, so 1st Sub. H.B. 267 will likely have no material fiscal impact. Some Boards may need to amend existing rules to comply.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 269	Commission on Civic and Character Education--LaVar Christensen	02/24/11 House/ comm rpt/ substituted	Yes		2-Feb-11		Sean	2-Feb-11	HB 269 diverts School LAND Trust Program funding from programs in Local Education Agencies to a State Agency, the Commission on Civic and Character Education. For Fiscal 2010 (July 1, 2009 thru June 30, 2010), the total amount of "School LAND Trust Program money" that was appropriated for the program was \$24.3 million. 1% of the amount appropriated to the program in Fiscal 2010 is \$243,000. Thus, beginning in Fiscal 2012 (July 1, 2011 thru June 30, 2012) approximately \$218,700 to \$267,300 would be diverted from programs in Local Education Agencies to a State Agency.	Enactment of this bill will reallocate approximately \$250,000 in Uniform School Fund Restricted - Interest & Dividends revenues from the School LAND Trust program for distribution to public schools through the Minimum School Program to the Commission on Civic and Character Education as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 269 S1	Commission on Civic and Character Education--LaVar Christensen	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes		23-Feb-11		Von for Sean	23-Feb-11	HB 269 S1 requires the submission of a report annually to the Lieutenant Governor's office and Commission on Civic and Character Education on how civic and character education was accomplished in the curriculum. Reports are required to be submitted by December 30 of each year. The substituted bill removes the diversion of School LAND Trust Program funding from programs in Local Education Agencies to the Commission on Civic and Character Education.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 270	Family Policy--LaVar Christensen	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		7-Feb-11		Murrell	7-Feb-11	While the bill provides additional narrative about promoting the family, none of the changes directed in the bill will materially affect the cost of services designed to support children in public education.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 275	School District Division Amendments--Kenneth W. Sumsion	03/03/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		3-Feb-11		Cathy/Sean	8-Feb-11	When an existing school district splits, if the property tax base per student of a new district is greater than the property tax base per student of the remaining district, for five consecutive years, the new district and remaining school district will continue to impose property tax levies that were imposed by the existing school district in the taxable year prior to the qualifying taxable year. This means that both districts will levy the same property tax levies (with the exception of the basic rate, debt service levy, judgment levy and the voted capital levy). The rate would be set at a rate that is uniform in both districts and generates the same amount of revenue that was generated by the property tax levy with the school district prior to the qualifying taxable year. The county treasurer would then distribute this revenue in proportion to the percentage of the divided school district's enrollment to the new school district. If one of those districts raised their tax rate above the certified tax rate, that district would go through the Truth-in-Taxation process. And if the process was successful, the revenue proceeds would go to that district in the regular manner. There would be fiscal impact on the dividing school districts, but without knowing which school district would be dividing, it is unfeasible to determine what the fiscal impact would be.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 284	Guardianship Amendments--Kraig Powell	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		11-Feb-11		Emily	15-Feb-11	Starting on line 1027, there could be potential costs to Utah tax payers. One scenario is if a student athlete comes to Utah for a special program which lasts 2-3 months. In order to be eligible for athletic competitions, the student must be a resident of the state (facilitated by the bill starting in line 1035). If a school district files an objection to this guardianship and loses, they may have to pay attorney fees and costs of the petitioner and will not receive tuition from students who otherwise may have been out of state students. Tuition could range from \$5,000 to \$15,000 per student. Attorney fees could be approximately \$50,000. The bill could also result in guardianship transfers of high cost special education students with no consideration of the resources of a school community or locale.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Courts \$44,800 in ongoing General Fund in FY 2012 for caseload increases. Also, this bill will cost \$1,200 annually in General Fund to the Department of Human Services for certification requirements with an additional one-time General Fund cost in FY 2012. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. State employees applying to certify will pay \$320 per exam at an estimated 1 certification per year. Enactment of this bill will not otherwise result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 288	Concurrent Enrollment Transcripts--Ronda Rudd Menlove	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		23-Feb-11		Emily	24-Feb-11	The bill require the State Board of Regents and the State Board of Education to coordinate advising to prospective and current high school students participating in concurrent enrollment. This is already happening in most schools.	Enactment of this bill may cost the State Board of Regents \$50,000 form the General Fund for additional staff to meet timelines required in this bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 290	Public School Transportation Amendments--Carl Wimmer	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		23-Feb-11		Murrell	25-Feb-11	A survey of school districts indicates that reducing the eligibility requirement from 1.5 miles to one mile for elementary students would increase the elementary students eligible for pupil transportation by 21,673 students. Using the state average cost per student of \$526, it would cost an additional \$11,399,998 in local school district funds. With eligibility reduced to one mile, numerous elementary schools currently without the need for school bus transportation would now require them. It is estimated that 298 additional school buses would be needed statewide to transport the additional students. With each new bus costing approximately \$120,000 it would require an additional capital outlay of \$35,760,000. Hiring and certification of 298 new drivers would cost approximately \$1,200 per driver for an additional cost of \$357,600 in the first year.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. The Utah State Office of Education (USOE) estimates 21,700 additional elementary students will qualify for transportation services to and from school each day statewide. Bill provisions require that school districts fully fund elementary transportation first, resulting in a potential funding shift of up to \$11.4 million from secondary schools to elementary schools. If a school district continues to provide bus service to secondary students at current levels, they may need to reallocate discretionary funding internally to cover the cost. Transporting additional students may require additional buses at a district cost of \$120,000 each. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 299	Lobbying Activities by State and Local Government Agencies--Christopher H. Herrod	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		25-Feb-11		Von	28-Feb-11	This bill requires reporting of any lobbying activities with the Lieutenant Governor whether through contracting (prohibited by S.B. 123) or by paying for other items that might be considered as lobbying. The possible uses are so small or infrequent that compiling and submitting such a report would be minimal in effort to remain compliant.	None Published
H.B. 301	School District Property Tax Revisions--Merlynn T. Newbold	03/11/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes		15-Feb-11		Cathy	17-Feb-11	Beginning in January 1, 2012, there are nine levies that will be repealed, and two new ones implemented: Board Local Levy and the Capital Local Levy. If the school districts implement the full 0.001800 and the 0.003000, their tax levies would be above the rate currently levied. The school district would then have to go through truth in taxation if they wanted to levy that full rate. The attached spreadsheet shows this analysis in columns AG through AN. In column AM, there is a list of certain tax rates specified on line 1380-1387, that if a district already goes above 0.001800, the district can go to 0.002500 for the Board Local Levy. There would not be a new state fiscal impact for the board local levy as the bill states there will be the same guarantee that is now in place (a guarantee that each 0.000100 of the first 0.000400 per dollar of taxable value generates an amount equal to 0.010544 times the value of the prior year's weighted pupil unit).	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. This bill combines school property tax rates and changes the maximum limits on potential tax rates. The maximum allowable increase to school districts is \$471.2 million in FY 2013. For school districts opting to raise property tax revenue, they are required to go through truth-in-taxation. School districts may opt to increase property tax rates. Assuming all school districts assess the highest allowable rates, the maximum allowable property tax increase on individuals and businesses is \$471.2 million in FY 2013; for an individual owning a \$250,000 home, the maximum allowable increase is \$329 and for a business owner with a property assessed at \$1,000,000, the maximum allowable increase is \$2,395. For individuals and businesses to see a tax increase, school districts are required to go through truth-in-taxation.
H.B. 302	Reading Program Amendments--Merlynn T. Newbold	03/07/11 House/ substituted	Yes		25-Feb-11		Emily	28-Feb-11	This bill requires the State Board of Education to contract with an educational technology provider for a diagnostic assessment system for K-3 reading. This bill appropriates to the State Board of Education - Utah State Office of Education - Initiative Programs, as an ongoing, appropriation for fiscal year 2011-12: \$1,750,000 from the Education Fund; and to the State Board of Education - Utah State Office of Education - Initiative Programs, and as an ongoing appropriation for fiscal year 2012-13 and beyond: \$3,000,000 from the Education Fund. In order to implement the bill as outlined (provide an assessment of the five domains of reading), it will require a greater appropriation. See the "Analysis" tab for a breakdown of the costs.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$3,000,000 in ongoing Education Funds to the State Board of Education for the reading assessment system outlined in the bill. This appropriation phases in over two years, with \$1,750,000 in FY 2012 and an additional \$1,250,000 in FY 2013. The State Board of Education estimates that it will cost an additional \$40,000 ongoing and \$60,000 one-time Education Fund for program reporting and administrative functions. Local education agencies may incur some additional costs, or reallocate current K-3 Reading Improvement Program funding, to provide mobile electronic devices for the reading assessments as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 302 S1	Reading Program Amendments--Merlynn T. Newbold	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		7-Mar-11		Emily	8-Mar-11	The bill requires the State Board of Education to contract with an educational technology provider for a diagnostic assessment system for K-3 reading. The substitute removes the requirement that school districts and charter schools assess the five domains; therefore, the software licenses as well as the teacher kits will cost less. The substitute also doesn't require districts and charters to administer assessments on kindergarten students and removes the requirement of administering assessments to only half the students the first year. Lines 156 to 158 make the assessment system voluntary. This bill appropriates to the State Board of Education - Utah State Office of Education - Initiative Programs, as a one-time appropriation for fiscal year 2011-12 only: \$1,750,000 from the Education Fund; and to the State Board of Education - Utah State Office of Education - Initiative Programs: \$3,000,000 ongoing for FY 2012-13 and forward. If all districts and charter schools applied to use the diagnostic assessment, the costs would be as outlined in the "Analysis" tab: For FY 2012: \$10,343,500 for FY 2012 and beyond: \$3,002,000.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$3,000,000 in ongoing Education Funds to the State Board of Education for the reading assessment program outlined in the bill. This appropriation phases in over two years, with \$1,750,000 in FY 2012 and an additional \$1,250,000 in FY 2013. The State Board of Education estimates that it will cost an additional \$40,000 ongoing and \$60,000 one-time Education Fund for program reporting and administrative functions. Local education agencies may incur some additional costs, or reallocate current K-3 Reading Improvement Program funding, to provide mobile electronic devices for the reading assessments as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 306	School Building Construction Impact Fees--Kraig Powell	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		8-Feb-11		Jenefer	10-Feb-11	School districts and charter schools may see an increase in revenues as they are included in the definition of a "public facility" and would thus be able to impose impact fees on residential construction that weren't previously allowed. Since impact fees and the cost of various aspects of construction vary from location to location, and are based on actual construction projects carried out, it is not possible to determine the fiscal impact of this bill.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill may result in additional revenues for local school districts. The amount of revenue would depend upon levels of impact fees and residential construction. Enactment of this bill may increase impact fees on businesses or individuals constructing residential properties. The amount of impact would depend upon levels of impact fees and residential construction.

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H.B. 313	Charter School Funding Amendments--Merlynn T. Newbold	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes	Phase-in of local replacement \$ to charter schools over 13 years	15-Feb-11		Cathy	17-Feb-11	Currently, the calculation for the school districts contribution to the local replacement funding is 25% of certain tax revenues. This bill requires the school districts contribute 100% of those revenues incorporated over time. So the first year it will be Kindergarten students getting the full 100%, and grades 1 through 12 staying at 25%. The next year Kindergarten and first grade will get the full 100% and grades 2 through 12 will get the 25% until fiscal year 2023-24 when school districts will be contributing 100% of these certain tax revenues outlined in the bill. The charter school students' average local revenue defined in the bill is calculated to be \$1,098.79 for FY12. Using the projected enrollment numbers for FY12, the local replacement funds needed will be \$44,017,499 with \$14,107,305 coming from the school districts. This bill eliminates the provision of choosing between the lesser of "district per pupil local revenue" or the "charter school students' average local revenue." Some districts' per pupil local revenue would have been greater than the charter school students' average local revenue, so they could end up paying more until the increment reaches the 100% limit. Some district's per pupil local revenue amount would have been smaller thereby contributing less dollars until the increment reaches 100%.	Enactment of this bill may increase the cost from the Education Fund to the Minimum School Program by \$984,400 based on changes to the Charter School Local Replacement formula outlined in the bill. Currently, school districts pay 25 percent of their district per pupil local revenues towards the total cost of the local replacement. Enactment of this bill will increase the district contribution to 100 percent of per pupil local revenues based on the phase-in outlined in the bill. The state will continue to provide a replacement for the state average local property tax revenues generated in the districts, as well as, an average replacement for state property tax guarantee programs as outlined in the bill. School districts that have resident students attending a charter school will contribute to the cost of the local replacement at a greater rate over the next thirteen years as outlined in the bill. Based on the current formula, school districts may contribute approximately \$15.9 million to the cost of the local replacement in FY 2012. The actual amount will vary depending on the total number of students entering charter schools this fall. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 315	Accepting Federal Funds Amendments--Kenneth Sumson	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		22-Feb-11		Von	23-Feb-11	This bill changes the level at which executive or legislative approval is necessary. This also adds political school districts and charter schools to the affected entities. Since similar legislation is already in place, this will only add some entities who would need to seek approval but not new appreciable work of significance would be required.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 322	Restoration of American Heritage Curriculum Act -- Stephen E. Sandstrom	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		21-Feb-11		Emily	23-Feb-11	The initial cost to USOE to implement the requirements of the bill is \$5,348,000. This includes providing professional development to all k-12 teachers. This cost would continue with newly hired teachers each year with ongoing annual costs of \$183,000. There would also be costs associated with meeting with the advisory board to review the curricula. LEA costs would be \$60,540 annually for printing and distribution of written materials.	N/A
H.B. 327	Public Education Annual Report Amendments--LaVar Christensen	02/23/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes		11-Feb-11		Emily	16-Feb-11	The bill adds reporting requirements to the Superintendent's Annual Report. There would be a cost for USOE to develop definitions of the data to be collected, to develop a mechanism to collect the data, and then time to analyze the data. It is estimated the total startup cost would be \$200,000. Ongoing annual maintenance costs are \$40,000	Enactment of this bill may cost \$200,000 in one-time Education Funds to the State Board of Education to perform the data collection, evaluation, and reporting requirements outlined in the bill. Local education agencies will need to develop methods of collecting and reporting the required data to the State Board of Education. Due to the varied nature of local education agencies, implementation costs will vary by agency. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 327 S1	Public Education Annual Report Amendments--LaVar Christensen	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes		23-Feb-11		Emily	23-Feb-11	The bill requires the State Board of Education to give an annual report of civic and character education to the Education Interim Committee. USOE will accomplish this with existing resources.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 328	State Government Worker Week--Michael E. Noel	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes		18-Feb-11		Sean	18-Feb-11	The Utah State Office of Education and Utah State Board of Education currently operate in the manner delineated in HB 328.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 330	Budgetary Procedure Amendments--Melvin R. Brown	03/10/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes		28-Feb-11		Von	1-Mar-11	The bill makes technical corrections. In most cases it changes whether funds are lapsing or non-lapsing, changing many to lapsing funds. The bill would make the Autism Awareness Restricted Account a lapsing line item and the Capital Outlay Loan Program - School Building Revolving Account part of the Uniform School Fund. These changes do not create any new requirements that would change or increase the costs to monitor these funds.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 339	Charter School Enrollment Amendments--Eric K. Hutchings	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		1-Mar-11		Cathy	2-Mar-11	This bill allows for an annual increase in the charter school enrollment equal to 2% of total school district enrollment as of October 1 of the prior school year. The projected FY12 school district enrollment is \$544,798. So in FY2012-13, charter schools would be allowed to increase by 10,896 students. If the Local Replacement Funding is still in effect in FY13 and the per pupil amount stays constant at \$1,687, there would need to be an increase in that funding of approximately \$18.3 million (10,896 X \$1,687) for FY13. That amount could increase equally every year thereafter depending on the increase in the per pupil amount.	Enactment of this bill may cost approximately \$18,388,300 in Education Funds to the Minimum School Program - Charter School Local Replacement program. The local replacement program provides a rate for each student enrolled in a charter school, estimated at \$1,687 in FY 2012. Bill provisions and statewide enrollment projections indicate that the State Board of Education may authorize growth in charter school enrollment of approximately 10,900 students in FY 2013. This cost estimate assumes the local replacement rate remains at the FY 2012 level. Local school districts participate in the cost of the Local Replacement Program for each resident student that enrolls in a charter school. Depending on the number of students that transfer from a district school to a charter school, the local school district of residence may experience increased costs. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 341	Interview of a Child not in Protective or Legal Custody--Michael T. Morley	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		10-Feb-11		Emily	14-Feb-11	The bill prohibits an educator, school district, or public school employee from making a child who is not in the protective custody or court-ordered legal custody of the DCFS available for an interview by a law enforcement officer or an employee of DCFS without a written statement. This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 346	Provisional Teaching Modifications--Christopher N. Herrod	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		28-Feb-11		Emily	1-Mar-11	The bill prohibits a school district from granting career employee status and reduces the notification time for a school district to notify a provisional employee that their contract will not be extended. This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 366	Election Law Changes--Brad L. Dee	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		28-Feb-11		Von	1-Mar-11	This bill makes requirement changes regarding State AGRC, county clerks and election district issues. The bill changes deadlines and responsibilities for county clerks and the State Automated Geographic Reference Center (AGRC) regarding boundaries for elections. While Utah State Board of Education elections are included in that group, their is no work or requirements of the USOE or staff that would require new appropriations.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Lt. Governor's Office \$71,200 in one-time General Fund in FY 2012 for software development and testing. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 367	Utah Schools Seismic Hazard Inventory--Larry B. Wiley	Oregon Seismic Needs Assessment; 03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes	03/04/11 House/ 2nd reading	11-Feb-11	REMA 154 Rapid Visual Screening Standadrds	Jenefer	15-Feb-11	This bill would provide an avenue for a "Rapid Visual Screening" (RVS) for potential seismic hazards and establish a threshold score for all public schools in Utah, which should result in similar evaluations of all public schools which could then be compared to each other and be used as a base in determining if retrofits, upgrades, replacements, more extensive seismic studies need to be obtained, etc., by school districts and charter schools. The cost to provide the RVS is based on estimates outlined by FEMA 154. Utah's Public Schools - 1,084 x \$110 = \$119,240 x 2 = \$238,480 x 2.25 = \$536,580 (projected cost to provide the RVS for all public schools in Utah). The bill appropriates \$500,000 for FY 2012 only.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$500,000 in one-time General Funds to the State Board of Education to reimburse local education agencies for seismic evaluations and to pay per-diem and expenses of the Public School Seismic Safety Committee as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 388	Financial Oversight of Charter Schools--Christopher N. Herrod	03/11/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes		28-Feb-11		Cathy	1-Mar-11	This bill is requiring the use of data that is already prepared by a charter school, clarifying fiscal procedures, adding an acknowledgement to a charter school's charter, and limiting a chartering entity from imposing certain performance standards. This bill's provisions will not cause any fiscal impact.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 398	USIMAC (Utah State Instructional Materials Access Center) Funding--Stephen G. Handy	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		18-Feb-11		Sean	18-Feb-11	School Finance staff at USOE can track and make adjustments to the allotment memos, and forward withholdings to the USDB and the Access Center without additional resources for the provisions of HB 398.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 415	Schools for the Deaf and Blind Foundation--Stephen G. Handy	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		15-Feb-11		Von	16-Feb-11	This bill amends language in 53A-4-205 to allow USDB to set up a foundation similar to what is available to school districts and charter schools. It makes no requirements for a foundation. So it is permissive instead of prescriptive in providing for additional avenues for funding for USDB.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B.421	Use of Public Buildings for Political Caucus Meetings--Derek E. Brown	03/03/11 House/ comm rpt/ substituted/ amended	Yes		24-Feb-11		Jenefer	24-Feb-11	Lines 19 and 20 of the bill, which states that a public facility may only charge the political party the actual cost of custodial services for use of the facility, does not take into consideration other costs of using the building, and may cause fiscal impact. The bill language is contradictory to current Utah Code 53A-3-414 which states local school boards "...may charge a reasonable fee for the use of school facilities as a civic center so that the district incurs no expense for that use." The restriction in this bill does not take into consideration a variety of other actual costs such as: facility staff involvement in coordinating spaces and schedules, notification to others of space usage, utility costs, personnel cost for audio visual and computer set-up and/or support or other maintenance after-hour costs related to unforeseen problems such as lighting, heating or cooling problems, personnel being called out after regular work hours to correct problems which would otherwise be handled during regular work hours, vandalism of facilities or burglary of equipment either caused by participants or related to participants or attendees providing access to unauthorized individuals, etc.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Local governments may incur additional costs in making facilities available, including security, utilities, insurance, damages, etc. The magnitude of any costs will depend on factors that cannot be predicted. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 421 S1	Use of Public Buildings for Political Caucus Meetings--Derek E. Brown	03/04/11 House/ substituted	Yes	Jordan School District Rental Costs	2-Mar-11	Jordan School District Rental Policies	Jenefer	2-Mar-11	This bill requires the legislative body of a county, municipality, or school district to make all meeting facilities under its control available to registered political parties without discrimination, to be used for political conventions and activities if the party requests use of the facility at least 30 calendar days before the day on which the proposed meeting will take place; and if the building is not already scheduled for another purpose at the time of the proposed meeting. The bill language restricts charging for the use of facilities to only custodial costs for cleaning the facility after the meeting and any service requested by the political party and provided by the facility. This is contradictory to Utah Code 53A-3-414 which states the local school boards, "...may charge a reasonable fee for the use of school facilities as a civic center so that the district incurs no expense for that use." It also contradicts Utah Code 53-13-105, which states school districts and charter schools may "...hire a special functions officer to have charge of the grounds and protect school property when used for civic center purposes".	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Local governments may incur additional costs in making facilities available, including security, utilities, insurance, damages, etc. The magnitude of any costs will depend on factors that cannot be predicted. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 421 S2	Use of Public Buildings for Political Caucus Meetings--Derek E. Brown	03/04/11 House/ substituted	Yes		4-Mar-11		Jenefer	7-Mar-11	This bill requires the legislative body of a county, municipality, or school district to make all meeting facilities under its control available for use by registered political parties, to be used for political activities if the party requests use of the facility at least 30 calendar before the day in which the use by the political activity will take place; and the building is not already scheduled for another purpose at the time of the proposed use. The bill restricts a legislative body to only impose a charge for use of a meeting facility to a registered political party not to exceed the actual cost of: custodial services for cleaning the meeting facility after the use by the political party, and any service requested by the political party and provided by the meeting facility. The bill also requires that an entity, to the extent possible, avoid scheduling an event in a government building for the same evening as an announced party caucus meeting. Local school districts and charter schools may not be able to recoup the entire cost of political activities at their facilities as the bill language only allows the political parties to be charged actual cost of custodial services for cleaning the facility after the meeting and any service requested by the political party and provided by the meeting, and doesn't include other actual costs. School districts and charter schools may have to modify policy language related to school rental/use agreements to reflect restrictions outlined in the bill. Legislative bodies would not have to make facilities available to parties if request for political meetings are made less than 30 days in advance.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Local governments may incur additional costs in making facilities available, including security, utilities, insurance, damages, etc. The magnitude of any costs will depend on factors that cannot be predicted. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 421 S3	Use of Public Buildings for Political Caucus Meetings--Sen. Wayne L. Niederhauser/Derek E. Brown	03/11/11 Senate/ signed by President/ returned to House	Yes				Jenefer		None Requested	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Local governments may incur additional costs in making facilities available, including security, utilities, insurance, damages, etc. The magnitude of any costs will depend on factors that cannot be predicted. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 423	Public School Seismic Safety Committee--Larry B. Wiley	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		11-Feb-11		Jenefer	15-Feb-11	The bill calls for the creation of the Public School Seismic Safety Committee consisting of seven members. Members of the committee may be eligible for meal and travel per diem, along with mileage reimbursement. Funding has not been allocated for this bill. It is estimated that as outlined in Utah Code 63G-3 and Administrative Rule R25-7 Travel Related Reimbursements, members of the committee who are not employees, may be eligible for up to \$36 a day for meal reimbursements, up to \$90 daily if needed for lodging reimbursement, and mileage reimbursement which would vary by each member and where they would be required to travel.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B.426	Education Funding Amendments--Dixon M. Pitcher	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Enactment of this bill could increase the General Fund by \$5,500,000 annually. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Businesses and residents could see an increase of 1 percent for certain purchases which translates to one cent per dollar.
H.B. 427	Education Modifications-- Merlynn T. Newbold	Numbered by Title Without any Substance	Yes							N/A
H.B. 443	School Business Administrator Amendments--Holly J. Richardson	Numbered by Title Without any Substance	Yes							N/A
H.B. 447	Kindergarten Literacy Improvement Program--Johnny Anderson	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		28-Feb-11		Emily	1-Mar-11	The bill requires the State Board of Education to contract with an educational technology provider for a computer-based kindergarten literacy program. It appropriates \$3,000,000 ongoing for the program and \$4,500,000 ongoing for school districts and charter schools to purchase and maintain computers for kindergarten classrooms. LEAs will need to purchase computer hardware as well as assistive technology devices for students with disabilities. The LEA total costs the first year will be \$5,316,500 and \$1,605,500 ongoing. The contracted endor costs will be \$3,000,000 ongoing. USOE costs will be an additional \$40,000 the first year for initial IT programming with \$10,000 for onglng maintenance.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$7,500,000 in ongoing Education Funds, divided into two functions. First, \$3 million is appropriated to the State Board of Education to provide for the RFP outlined in the bill. Second, \$4.5 million is appropriated to the Minimum School Program for distribution to local education agencies as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 447 S1	Kindergarten Literacy Improvement Program--Johnny Anderson	Not Adopted			7-Mar-11		Emily		The bill requires the State Board of Education to contract with an educational technology provider for a computer-based kindergarten literacy program. The board may use no more than \$2,500,000 from the appropriation for Early Intervention to contract with the provider. Also, from funds for Early Intervention, USOE will create a grant program where school districts and charter schools may apply for funds to purchase and maintain computers for kindergarten classrooms. If these funds are to be included in the \$2,500,000, it is unlikely many schools will be able to participate. The appropriation for Early Intervention in HB 2, line 358 is \$7,500,000. See "Analysis" tab for a breakdown of the costs. Estimated total costs for FY 2012 \$7,956,500; FY 2013 and beyond: \$4,215,500.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 455	Land Exchange Distribution Account Amendments-- Michael E. Noel	Numbered by Title Without any Substance	Yes							N/A
H.B. 459	Education Interpretation Services for Deaf and Hearing Impaired Students--Don L. Ipson	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		25-Feb-11		Von	28-Feb-11	This bill changes the makeup of the board that certifies deaf and hearing impaired student interpreters. It also creates an exemption for Institutions of Higher Education (IHE's) to hire non-certified interpreters if the IHE finds they meet their qualification standards. It also places interpretive service companies under anti-trust sections of the code.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 459 S1	Education Interpretation Services for Deaf and Hearing Impaired Students--Don L. Ipson	Not Adopted			1-Mar-11		Von	2-Mar-11	This bill changes the makeup of the Interpreters Certification Board, the board that certifies deaf and hearing impaired student interpreters. It also creates an exemption for Institutions of Higher Education (IHE's) to hire non-certified interpreters if the IHE finds they meet their qualification standards.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 464	State-Supported Voted Leeway Program Amendments--Joel K. Briscoe	Numbered by Title Without any Substance	Yes							N/A
H.B. 466	Migrant Workers and Related Commission Amendments-- Stephen E. Sandstrom	03/07/11 House/ enrolled bill to Printing	Yes		2-Mar-11		Sean	2-Mar-11	This bill does not appear to have an immediatly quantifiable fiscal impact on public education.	Enactment of this bill will cost the State \$9,900 in ongoing General Fund beginning in FY 2012 in per diem and travel expenses for members of a newly created Commission in this bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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H.B. 469	1	Immigration Related Amendments--John Dougall	03/09/11 House/ enrolled bill to Printing	Yes		28-Feb-11		Sean	28-Feb-11	There is no fiscal impact to Publie Education	Enactment of this bill will cost the Department of Public Safety \$878,900 in one-time General Fund in FY 2013 for start-up costs. The bill will cost the Utah State Tax Commission \$487,200 one-time from the General Fund in FY 2013 for programming costs. Enactment of this bill may allow additional income tax withholding of an estimated \$5.7 million ongoing to the Education Fund beginning in FY 2014. The Utah State Tax Commission will collect and remit to the federal government an estimated \$69.7 million in revenue for FY 2014 and each year thereafter. Ongoing costs for the Department of Public Safety are estimated at \$2.1 million per year in dedicated credits beginning in FY 2014. An equal amount of revenue will presumably accrue in fees as dedicated credits authorized in this bill. The Legislative General Counsel has attached a detailed Legislative Review note to this bill. If provisions in the bill are challenged in court, there will be costs associated with defending those provisions. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 477	2	Government Records Amendments--John Dougall	03/08/11 Governor Signed	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 488	1	Budgeting Procedures Amendments--John Dougall	03/10/11 House/ signed by Speaker/ sent for enrolling	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.B. 497		Utah Illegal Immigration Enforcement Act--Stephen E. Sandstrom	03/04/11 Senate/ to House	Yes		4-Mar-11		Sean	4-Mar-11	H.B. 497 does not have an immediately identifiable fiscal impact on K-12 Public Education.	None Published
H.B. 497 S1	1	Utah Illegal Immigration Enforcement Act--Stephen E. Sandstrom	03/07/11 House/ enrolled bill to Printing	Yes		4-Mar-11		Sean	4-Mar-11	1st Sub. H.B. 497 does not have an immediately identifiable fiscal impact on K-12 Public Education.	Enactment of this bill may cost the Department of Public Safety an estimated \$162,200 in FY 2012 and \$116,700 in FY 2013 from the Transportation Restricted - Public Safety Account for training. To the extent that state law enforcement agencies choose to detain additional individuals for verification of immigration status, those agencies could incur a cost of about \$100 per stop. To the extent that the bill results in cases of public assistance fraud, the Courts would incur a cost of up to \$259 per incident. To the extent that the bill results in cases of encouraging aliens to enter illegally or in cases of transporting illegal immigrants less than 100 miles, the Courts would incur a cost of up to \$465 per case. To the extent that local law enforcement officials choose to detain additional individuals for verification of immigration status, local governments could incur a cost of about \$100 per stop. Residents or businesses in violation of newly defined crimes of encouraging aliens to enter illegally or enhanced crimes of transporting illegal immigrants may pay judgement fines of up to \$5,000.
H.C.R. 13	1	Secure Rural Schools Concurrent Resolution-- Michael E. Noel	03/11/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.J.R. 1		Joint Resolution Amending State and Local Taxing Authority--Carl Wimmer	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Publication and distribution costs to put this resolution on the ballot will require a one-time FY 2013 appropriation of \$14,700 from the General Fund.
H.J.R. 3		Joint Resolution Promoting Healthy and Energy Efficient Schools--Mark A. Wheatley	02/01/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable
H.J.R 3 S1		Joint Resolution Promoting Healthy and Energy Efficient Schools--Mark A. Wheatley	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable

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H.J.R. 8	Joint Resolution Regarding School Supplies--Kraig Powell	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Publication and distribution costs to put this resolution on the ballot will require a one-time FY 2013 appropriation of \$14,700 from the General Fund.
H.J.R. 15	Joint Resolution Amending State Board of Education Provisions--Christopher N. Herrod	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Publication and distribution costs to put this resolution on the ballot will cost the Lt. Governor's Office \$14,700 from the General Fund one-time in FY 2013. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.J.R. 24	Master Study Resolution--Brad L. Dee	03/11/11 Bill Received from House for Enrolling	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.J.R. 37	Joint Resolution on State Spending--Carl Wimmer	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Publication and distribution costs to put this resolution on the ballot will cost the Lt. Governor's Office \$14,700 from the General Fund one-time in FY 2013. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
H.J.R. 46	Joint Resolution on State Health Insurance--Brad L. Dee	03/10/11 House/ signed by Speaker/ sent for enrolling	Yes							Enactment of this bill facilitates provisions of Senate Bill 6 "State Agency and Higher Education Compensation Appropriations". Savings to state budgets are captured in that bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will result in direct, measurable expenditures by participants in the Public Employees' Benefit and Insurance Program.
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Total Number of Senate Bills/Subs Tracked:	Total Number of Bills Tracked in Senate and House:	Percent of Fiscal Notes to Total Bills Tracked				Total Number of USOE Fiscal Note Inputs for Senate and House:			Total Number of USOE Senate Bill Fiscal Note Inputs Written for LFA and Published:	Total Number of Senate Fiscal Notes Written and Published by LFA:
85	228	68.0%				155			52	85
S.B. 1	Public Education Base Budget--D. Chris Butters	02/02/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		20-Jan-11		Cathy	24-Jan-11	Even though there is an estimated increase of WPUs for FY2012 of 20,655 over FY2011, this bill does not increase funding because the value of the WPU is set at-\$2,520 down from \$2,577. The Basic Rate increases from 0.001495 to an estimated 0.001628. Local education agencies may see an increase or decrease in state funding levels. The FY2012 estimated basic tax rate is 0.001628 which is up from FY2011's basic tax rate of 0.001495. The Legislative Fiscal Analysts estimates that there will be an increase of \$13.30 on each \$100,000 of assessed value for businesses; due to the primary residential property tax exemption, home owners may see an increase of approximately \$7.32 for each \$100,000 of assessed value.	This bill appropriates for FY 2012 \$3,141,892,559 to support the Minimum School Program, School Building Program, and state education agencies. This total includes \$2,206,068,586 in ongoing state revenues from the General Fund, Uniform School Fund and Education Fund, as well as \$281,686,600 from federal funds and \$590,334,173 in local school district property tax revenues. Enactment of this bill sets the estimated minimum basic tax rate for FY 2012 at 0.001628 to generate an estimated \$284,221,713 in local property tax revenue to support the Minimum School Program. This bill authorizes a total of 765,755 Weighted Pupil Units, an increase of 20,655 over FY 2011 as determined by the projected increase in student enrollment. This bill does not increase funding for those additional WPUs, instead this bill sets the value for each Weighted Pupil Unit at \$2,520, down from \$2,577. Enactment of this bill sets the state guarantee rate for the Voted & Board Leeway programs at \$24.92. School districts, charter schools, and state education agencies may see an increase or decrease in state funding levels depending on their participation in programs contained in this bill. The estimated minimum basic tax rate adjusts each year to generate the local property tax contribution amount to the Minimum School Program as outlined in statute. Estimates indicate that the minimum basic tax rate will increase from 0.001495 in FY 2011 to 0.001628. This represents an increase of approximately \$13.30 on each \$100,000 of assessed value. Due to the primary residential property tax reduction, home owners may see an increase of approximately \$7.32 for each \$100,000 of assessed value.
S.B. 1 S1	Public Education Base Budget--D. Chris Butters	02/16/11 Governor Signed	Yes		2-Feb-11		Cathy	3-Feb-11	This bill holds the value of the WPU at \$2,577 for fiscal year 2011-12. The bill also repeals and replaces the following line items: Gang Prevention, Highly Impacted Schools, Small School District Administrative Costs, Charter School Administrative Costs, Accelerated Learning Programs, At-Risk Programs, Interventions for Student Success Block Grant Program, State Contribution, High-Ability Student Initiative Program, and English Language Learner Family Literacy Centers Program. The bill enacts the following: (lines 156 to 172) - Enhancement for At-Risk Students Program -- which includes establishing a distribution formula using low performance on U-PASS tests, poverty, mobility, and limited English proficiency; and (lines 173 to 191) - Enhancement for Accelerated Students Program -- for which an allocation may include money for advanced placement courses, gifted and talented programs, and up to 1.5% for International Baccalaureate programs. The bill also provides \$14,499,700 for the School Building Program and various amounts to the State Office of Education, Fine Arts Outreach, Educational Contracts, Science Outreach, and the Schools for the Deaf and the Blind.	This bill appropriates for FY 2012 \$3,050,720,085 to support the Minimum School Program, School Building Program, and state education agencies. This total includes \$3,211,800 ongoing from the General Fund, \$19,000,000 ongoing from the Uniform School Fund, and \$2,092,684 ongoing from the Education Fund, as well as \$281,686,600 from federal funds and \$590,334,173 in local school district property tax revenues. Appropriated funds also include \$20,410,400 from the USFR-Interest and Dividends Account, \$1,469,900 from USFR-Professional Practices, \$302,400 from the GFR Land Exchange Distribution Account, and \$497,200 from GFR Substance Abuse Prevention. Enactment of this bill sets the estimated minimum basic tax rate for FY 2012 at 0.001628 to generate an estimated \$284,221,713 in local property tax revenue to support the Minimum School Program. This bill authorizes a total of 762,281 Weighted Pupil Units, an increase of 17,181 over FY 2011 as determined by the projected increase in student enrollment. This bill maintains the value for each Weighted Pupil Unit at \$2,577, the same level as in FY 2011. Enactment of this bill sets the state guarantee rate for the Voted & Board Leeway programs at \$27.17. School districts, charter schools, and state education agencies may see an increase or decrease in state funding levels depending on their participation in programs contained in this bill. The estimated minimum basic tax rate adjusts each year to generate the local property tax contribution amount to the Minimum School Program as outlined in statute. Estimates indicate that the minimum basic tax rate will increase from 0.001495 in FY 2011 to 0.001628. This represents an increase of approximately \$13.30 on each \$100,000 of assessed value. Due to the primary residential property tax reduction, home owners may see an increase of approximately \$7.32 for each \$100,000 of assessed value.

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S.B. 2	New Fiscal Year Supplemental Appropriations Act--Lyle W. Hillyard	03/09/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes							This bill appropriates \$500,890,100 (\$181,856,700 from the General/Education Funds) for the support and operation of state government for fiscal year 2012. The bill also transfers \$95,300 from restricted accounts to the General Fund one-time in FY 2012. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 3	Appropriations Adjustments - Lyle W. Hillyard	03/11/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes							This bill appropriates \$5,759,500 (minus \$17,749,500 from the General/Education Funds) in fiscal year 2011 and \$182,699,900 (\$24,626,500 from the General/Education Funds) in fiscal year 2012 for the support and operation of state government. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 4	Current School Year Supplemental Minimum School Program Budget Adjustments--D. Chris Butters	03/11/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling			7-Mar-11		Cathy	8-Mar-11	This bill reduces state funding for FY11 by \$50 million in the Flexible Allocation-WPU Distribution line item. This bill increases the Library Books and Electronic Resources one-time by \$200,000 for FY11. A local education agency (LEA) that reduces or reallocates Minimum School Program fundings shall report all transfers to the State Board of Education as part of the LEAs Annual Financial and Program report.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$101.3 million in federal Education Jobs Funds to Public Education in FY 2011. The bill reduces Education Fund appropriations by \$50 million to address education revenue deficits. It further provides \$0.7 million from the Uniform School Fund Restricted - Professional Practices account for educator licensing, \$1,728,500 one-time from the Education Fund for Teacher Salary Supplements, and \$200,000 one-time from nonlapsing balances for Library Books and Electronic Resources. Finally, the bill adjusts Minimum School Program funding sources by for changes in revenue streams by increasing Uniform School Fund appropriations \$30 million and reducing Education Fund appropriations a like amount. School districts, charter schools, and state education agencies may see an increase or decrease in state funding levels depending on their participation in programs contained in this bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 6	State Agency and Higher Education Compensation Appropriations --Lyle W. Hillyard	03/09/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes							This bill appropriates (\$15,614,600), including (\$10,050,600) from the General/Education Funds for state employee compensation changes in Fiscal Year 2012. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 21	Tax Revisions--Wayne L. Niederhauser	02/02/11 Senate/comm rpt/ substituted	Yes							N/A
S.B. 21 S1	Tax Revisions--Wayne L. Niederhauser	03/02/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes							Enactment of this bill decreases ongoing revenue to the Education Fund by \$685,300 beginning in FY 2013. The bill also imposes withholding on estates and trusts, which increases one-time revenue to the Education Fund by \$2,116,500 in FY 2012. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Certain individuals subject to the provisions of the bill can expect an income tax increase, whereas other individuals subject to the bill will experience an income tax decrease.
S.B. 21 S2	Tax Revisions--Wayne L. Niederhauser	03/07/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill increases revenue to the Education Fund by \$5,000 beginning in FY 2013. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Certain individuals subject to the provisions of the bill can expect an income tax increase, whereas other individuals subject to the bill will experience an income tax decrease.
S.B. 22	Corporate Franchise and Income Tax Amendments--J. Stuart Adams	02/07/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Individuals subject to the bill will experience an income tax decrease.

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S.B. 36 S1	Concealed Firearm Act Amendments--John L. Valentine	02/17/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill will likely reduce Dedicated Credits revenues to the Department of Public Safety by an estimated \$1,298,500 annually beginning FY 2012. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 38	K-3 Reading Amendments-- Karen W. Morgan	02/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		19-Jan-11		Emily	20-Jan-11	The changes proposed in the bill are not unreasonable to expect of LEAs or the USOE as part of their routine operations and therefore does not entail an appreciable cost. This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 44	State Commission Amendments--Margaret Dayton	Modifies duties of the TRC; transfers duties to Rev & Tax; /10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Provisions of this bill may save money in the Tax Review Commission and Constitutional Revision Commission. The magnitude of savings is unknown and will depend on the the commissions' workload. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 46	Higher Education Residency Requirements--Margaret Dayton	02/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this legislation will decrease tuition revenue received by Utah System of Higher Education (USHE) institutions. The amount of lost revenue will be determined by the number of students who qualify under the legislation and the cost of tuition at a student's chosen institution. While an accurate estimate is not available, the USHE believes that the number of students will be small. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Students who now pay nonresident tuition and would qualify for residency under the terms of this legislation would save between \$2,300 and \$13,600 in annual tuition payments depending on which institution they chose to attend.
S.B. 52	Tortious Act Arbitration-- Stephen H. Urquhart	02/28/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		30-Jan-11		Emily	1-Feb-11	The bill creates a new chapter to promote arbitration in tort cases. We do not anticipate any significant costs to Public Education.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 52 S2	Tortious Act Arbitration-- Stephen H. Urquhart	03/10/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 53	Eligibility for Interscholastic Activities in Secondary Schools--Mark B. Madsen	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		28-Jan-11		Von		The bill modifies where students enrolled in charter schools that are housed within an existing secondary school would participate in extra-curricular activities. It will not have a fiscal impact.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 59	School Grading System-- Wayne L. Niederhauser	03/04/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		1-Feb-11		Emily	4-Feb-11	In order to implement the school grading system the bill requires, USOE will need to dedicate personnel resources in IT and assessment.	Enactment of this bill may cost \$15,000 in ongoing Education Funds and \$100,000 in one-time Education Funds to the State Board of Education to develop, implement, and maintain the school grading system outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 59 S1	School Grading System-- Wayne L. Niederhauser	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared			4-Mar-11		Emily/Sean	4-Mar-11	In order to implement the school grading system the bill requires, USOE will need to develop a new accountability and reporting system. For the USOE, SB 59 S1 will require an estimated \$395,467 in start-up and development costs and an additional \$40,800 for ongoing maintenance in each year afterward. Further, \$294,000 in cost could be reduced if the requirement for delivery to every parent were removed. Please see the "Analysis" tab for details.	Enactment of this bill may cost \$377,500 in one-time and \$40,800 in ongoing Education Funds to the State Board of Education to develop, implement, and maintain the school grading system outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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S.B. 60	Pilot Accountability Permit Program and Identity Related Amendments--Luz Robles	02/23/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes		2-Feb-11		Sean	3-Feb-11	In the initial year of the program beginning at the time the Governor obtains the necessary waivers, the implementation of S.B. 60 will require a State appropriation for the Utah State Office of Education and related Adult Education programs in School Districts and community organizations of approximately \$700,000 to \$3.2 million, including 3.0 FTEs, depending on the number of proficiency tests that are projected to be administered in the first year.	N/A
S.B. 60 S1	Pilot Accountability Permit Program and Identity Related Amendments--Luz Robles	03/03/11 Senate/ substituted	No		17-Feb-11		Sean	18-Feb-11	See attached Fiscal Impact Projections. The impact of this bill has been estimated based on Assumptions (Items in Black) and Projections (Items in Blue). The Legislative Fiscal Analyst can change assumptions by changing the items in Black which will change the Projections in Blue. The impact estimate contemplates that the Legislature would allocate revenues from the Restricted Account indicated in Section 53-16-203 of 1st Sub SB 60 to the Utah State Office of Education in order to cover a portion of start up and ongoing costs for administration of its portion of the Program. Further the estimate assumes the testing contractors will remit an add-on fee to the USOE to further defray the cost. Based on an assumption of 10,000 permit seekers in the initial year, and a reasonable add-on fee for the permit process and testing process, start up costs could be recovered over the first three years of the program. This assumes the program would be renewed for that period. However, if that testing level is not met, or the program is not renewed, it is possible that costs would NOT be recovered through testing and permitting fee revenue. The revenues shown in Section E, would be derived from the appropriation and add-on testing fee. In evaluation with internal staff, it appears the most cost effective way to administer the record retention portion of the testing program is to adjust current systems in place at the USOE, rather than at the Contractor level. Please call with any questions, comments, or requests for additional information.	Enactment of this bill will likely generate an estimated \$9.7 million in revenue (\$5.8 million Education Fund) in FY 2012 and \$19.5 million in revenue (\$11.5 million Education Fund) in FY 2013. The bill will likely cost the Department of Public Safety \$8.3 million (\$5 million General Fund) in FY 2012 and \$6.2 million in FY 2013 for administration of accountability permits. It will likely also cost the State Office of Education \$625,200 (\$533,200 Education Fund) in FY 2012 and \$183,900 in FY 2013 for English proficiency standards, training and testing. The bill may cost the Attorney General \$71,700 or more per year from the General Fund ongoing for an entry level attorney and other legal costs, and the Utah State Tax Commission \$217,600 from the Education Fund, one-time in FY 2012 for programming costs. The Department of Public Safety will collect dedicated credits totaling \$0.6 million in FY 2012 and \$1.1 million in FY 2013 and pay those amounts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for criminal background checks. The Legislative General Counsel has attached a detailed Legislative Review Note to this bill. If provisions in the bill are challenged in court, there will be costs associated with defending those provisions. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Employers currently not withholding taxes on wages for undocumented immigrants would withhold and remit between \$11.5 million and \$81 million per year in additional taxes. Businesses will pay a yet to be determined fee to hire individuals participating in the accountability permit program. Approximately 58,000 individuals participating in the accountability permit program would pay up to \$137 per person per year in fees. NOTE: All of the above estimates assume the programs established in this bill comes into effect during FY 2012 as per Section 13 of this bill. Should the
S.B. 60 S1	Pilot Accountability Permit Program and Identity Related Amendments--Luz Robles	Assumptions for this Note Input were Prescribed by Gary Syphus at LFA; 03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		22-Feb-11		Sean	22-Feb-11	REVISED - See the attached tab titled "Fiscal Impact Projection". The impact has been estimated based on Assumptions (Items in Black) and Projections (Items in Blue). This REVISION is based on assumption changes requested by the Legislative Fiscal Analyst. The impact estimate contemplates that the Legislature would allocate revenues from the Restricted Account indicated in Section 53-16-203 of 1st Sub SB 60 to the Utah State Office of Education in order to cover a portion of start up and ongoing costs for administration of its portion of the Program. Further the estimate assumes the testing contractors will remit an add-on fee to the USOE to further defray the cost. Based on an assumption of 60,000 permit seekers in the initial year, and a reasonable add-on fee for the permit process and testing process, start up costs could be recovered over the first couple years of the program. This assumes the program would be renewed for at least one or two additional years. However, if that testing level is not met, or the program is not renewed, it is possible that costs would NOT be recovered through testing and permitting fee revenue. The revenues shown in Section E, would be derived from the appropriation and add-on testing fee. In evaluation with internal staff, it appears the most cost effective way to administer the record retention portion of the testing program is to adjust current systems in place at the USOE, rather than at the Contractor level. Please call with any questions, comments, or requests for additional information.	Enactment of this bill will likely generate an estimated \$9.7 million in revenue (\$5.8 million Education Fund) in FY 2012 and \$19.5 million in revenue (\$11.5 million Education Fund) in FY 2013. The bill will likely cost the Department of Public Safety \$8.3 million (\$5 million General Fund) in FY 2012 and \$6.2 million in FY 2013 for administration of accountability permits. It will likely also cost the State Office of Education \$625,200 (\$533,200 Education Fund) in FY 2012 and \$183,900 in FY 2013 for English proficiency standards, training and testing. The bill may cost the Attorney General \$71,700 or more per year from the General Fund ongoing for an entry level attorney and other legal costs, and the Utah State Tax Commission \$217,600 from the Education Fund, one-time in FY 2012 for programming costs. The Department of Public Safety will collect dedicated credits totaling \$0.6 million in FY 2012 and \$1.1 million in FY 2013 and pay those amounts to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for criminal background checks. The Legislative General Counsel has attached a detailed Legislative Review Note to this bill. If provisions in the bill are challenged in court, there will be costs associated with defending those provisions. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Employers currently not withholding taxes on wages for undocumented immigrants would withhold and remit between \$11.5 million and \$81 million per year in additional taxes. Businesses will pay a yet to be determined fee to hire individuals participating in the accountability permit program. Approximately 58,000 individuals participating in the accountability permit program would pay up to \$137 per person per year in fees. NOTE: All of the above estimates assume the programs established in this bill comes into effect during FY 2012 as per Section 13 of this bill. Should the
S.B. 60 S2	Pilot Accountability Permit Program and Identity Related Amendments--Luz Robles	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause			4-Mar-11		Sean	4-Mar-11	The impact estimate contemplates that the Legislature would allocate revenues from the Restricted Account indicated in Section 53-16-203 of 2nd Sub SB 60 to the Utah State Office of Education in order to cover a portion of start up and ongoing costs for administration of its portion of the Program. Further the estimate assumes the testing contractors will remit an add on fee to the USOE to further defray the cost. Based on an assumption of 10,000 permit seekers in the initial year, and a reasonable add-on fee for the permit process and testing process, start up costs could be recovered over the first three years of the program. This assumes the program would be renewed for that period. However, if that testing level is not met, or the program is not renewed, it is possible that costs would NOT be recovered through testing and permitting fee revenue. The revenues shown in Section E, would be derived from the appropriation and add-on testing fee. In evaluation with internal staff, it appears the most cost effective way to administer the record retention portion of the testing program is to adjust current systems in place at the USOE, rather than at the Contractor level.	None Published
S.B. 63	K-3 Reading Improvement Program Accountability--Karen W. Morgan	03/09/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		2-Feb-11		Cathy	3-Feb-11	This bill will increase the reporting load of Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and the Utah State Office of Education. It does not create any new programs or require new services.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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S.B. 65	Statewide Online Education Program--Howard A. Stephenson	03/09/11 House/ substituted	Yes	03/01/11 Senate/ failed	3-Feb-11		Emily/Sean	9-Feb-11	For every 1% of the projected high school student population of the 2011-12 school year that choose to take online courses from an Online Course Provider (OCP), over \$3.5 million dollars would be diverted from the Minimum School Program (MSP) to the OCPs. In the initial year, the bill will require an additional State appropriation of \$2.2 million to the USOE to implement and maintain a new USOE Online Education Program section, which includes the cost of development and maintenance of a new financial, data collection, and reporting system. An additional \$315,625 state appropriation into the MSP is necessary to fund the administrative costs for the program at the LEA level. The bill provides that the USOE may charge the OCPs an administrative cost recovery fee. One manner to collect the fee would be to charge an application fee when OCPs apply to be accredited. Assuming that 25 OCPs apply in the first year, the application fee charged to each OCP for full cost recovery would be approximately \$86,262. In year two, where initial start up costs are no longer necessary, that fee would be lower at \$1,882, assuming again 25 applicants. Another manner would be to charge an amount per online course enrollment and deduct it from the fee that would be sent the OCP, presuming this is allowed under S.B. 65's language. If only the ongoing costs are recovered in the first year, and we assume 1.0% OCP enrollment market share at 2.0 courses per student, that fee would be \$395.94. However, because that calculation is variable and dependent upon the number of online course enrollments, the amount is reduced substantially for every 1.0% additional market share captured by OCPs. For example, if OCPs attained 10.0% market share instead of 1.0%, it would only be necessary to exact \$39.59 per online enrollment for full administrative cost recovery. However, there is no assurance that the cost recovery revenue will materialize because the number of OCPs that will apply each year and/or the number of online enrollments that would occur are speculative estimates at best. Because of the time, effort, and resources needed to get a new program up and running, the effective date of July 1, 2011 is not reasonably achievable with current systems and resources, or the additional resources and systems indicated in this note. It would require at least one year to hire personnel, organize and set up the	Enactment of this bill will save \$185,100 ongoing from the Education Fund but cost \$910,000 one-time from the Education Fund. The bill will cost the State Office of Education \$1,546,900 ongoing and \$910,000 one-time from the Education Fund for implementation of the online education program outlined in the bill. Conversely, the bill may reduce the state's cost for the Electronic High School by an estimated \$1,732,000 ongoing from the Education Fund. That amount may be replaced through online course fees as established in the bill. The State Board of Education is authorized to assess a fee to Online Course Providers to cover the costs associated with provider certification. Revenue from this fee is estimated at \$131,500 in dedicated credits to the State Board of Education. Bill provisions allow Online Course Providers to receive an online course fee equal to the average charter high school per pupil revenues as detailed in the bill. Estimates indicate that this fee amount at approximately \$904 per course. For each one percent of the total statewide population that opts to participate in an online course, approximately \$2,961,000 may be deducted from the Minimum School Program allocation to a local education agency as outlined in the bill. Depending on the number of qualifying online courses taken by students, the Minimum School Program allocation to a school district or charter school may be reduced by the total cost of online course fees. Online course providers would pay certification fees that are estimated to generate \$131,500 per year.
S.B. 65 S1	Statewide Online Education Program--Rep Bradley G. Last; Howard A. Stephenson	03/10/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling			8-Mar-11		Sean/Emily		While course fees will not be diverted from LEAs to OCPs based on the changes in Sub 1, MSP revenue may shift between LEAs and Electronic High School (EHS) based on online course enrollments. The revenue shown in the analysis diverted to online courses could potentially be diverted from one LEA to another, or to EHS. For example, a student enrolled in high school in Canyons School District could enroll in an online course, worth 1.0 credit hours, provided by Washington School District. In this example, \$826.03 would be diverted from Canyons SD to Washington SD. In the initial year, the bill will require an additional State appropriation of \$1.7 million to K-12 Public Education to implement and maintain the new program, which includes the cost of development and maintenance of a new financial, data collection, and reporting system. In subsequent years, K-12 Public Education will require a State Appropriation of approximately \$992,000 to run and maintain the program. Because of the time, effort, and resources needed to get a new program up and running, the effective date of July 1, 2011 is not reasonably achievable with current databases, systems and resources. It would require at least one year to hire personnel, organize and set up the program, as well as go through an RFP process to create and develop the financial and data system to bifurcate data at the course level.	None Published
S.B. 67	Annual Eye Examination for Children in Grades Kindergarten Through Three--Luz Robles	02/14/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes		3-Feb-11		Jenefer	7-Feb-11	By increasing the age of annual eye examinations from age 7 to 8, this could potentially increase the number of screenings throughout the state by approximately 46,536 students, based on the Superintendent's Annual Report of 3rd and 4th graders in the state averaged between the two (see Superintendent's Annual Report Tab 3). The potential added cost, to screen the additional group of students could be up to \$1,488,221, based on \$31.98 per examination.	None Published

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S.B. 67 S1	Annual Eye Examination for Children in Grades Kindergarten Through Three--Luz Robles	03/09/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		14-Feb-11		Jenefer	16-Feb-11	Increasing the age range of eye examinations from age 7 to 8 could potentially increase the number of screenings needed throughout the state, but the number of additional screenings that may be needed is unknown. There may be some existing personnel resources and community volunteers at schools that will allow an increase in screenings without additional cost to the existing infrastructure. The potential added cost to screen the additional group of students varies widely from no cost to an average cost of \$32 per student. Almost all respondents indicated a cost for reporting and follow-up contact, even when using volunteers to perform the screenings. The Utah State Office or Rehabilitation may need an additional full or part FTE to take care of increased screenings.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Local education agencies (LEAs) currently provide free vision screenings for students through age 7 using a mix of volunteer and paid professional screeners. Extending the screenings to age 8 may increase the total number of screenings provided and result in additional costs to LEAs that use paid screeners. Assuming all LEAs use paid screeners, the total increased cost may be \$1.4 million. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 70	Community Development and Renewal Agencies Amendments--Curtis S. Bramble	02/24/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes				Cathy			Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 70 S1	Community Development and Renewal Agencies Amendments--Curtis S. Bramble	03/09/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes				Cathy			Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 72	Initiative Amendments--Lyle W. Hyllyard	03/10/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 73	Public School Teacher Tenure Modifications--Howard A. Stephenson	02/25/11 Bill Substituted by Standing Committee	Yes		14-Feb-11		Emily	15-Feb-11	The bill requires the State Board of Education to create an evaluation system that ties school district employee performance to student achievement. There would be significant IT, training, and other implementation costs to each LEA depending on their IT infrastructure, capacity, and other capabilities. It is estimated that each school district (41) could spend \$10,000, or \$410,000 statewide. Most charter schools are on the same SIS system so this uniformity could mitigate costs to about \$50,000 for 70 out of 80 charters. The other 10 charters would have to spend about \$10,000 each. Individual educators will be impacted by this bill, particularly lines 141-149 and 170-176. Their students' achievement will have a direct impact on their performance evaluation, which will affect their career status.	Enactment of this bill may cost \$30,000 in one-time Education Funds to the State Board of Education to implement the school district employee performance evaluation system outlined in the bill. Local education agencies may experience some implementation costs, namely, data collection and evaluation. The State Office of Education has estimated costs at approximately \$10,000 per LEA. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 73 S1	Public School Teacher Tenure Modifications--Howard A. Stephenson	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		23-Feb-11		Emily	24-Feb-11	The bill requires the State Board of Education, in consultation with the Education Interim Committee, to study how the performance of teachers may be evaluated for the purpose of awarding or eliminating teacher career employee status. This can be done with existing resources.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 78	Public School Early Graduation Counseling--D. Chris Butters	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		17-Feb-11		Emily	17-Feb-11	The bill requires a public school to notify students of early graduation requirements. Public schools with 7th grade students will need to develop a sample schedule for early graduation and provide this to each 7th grade student (approximately 44,000 statewide) and their parents. Schools will incur costs for time spent developing the schedules, as well as costs for printing and distribution.	Enactment of this resolution likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 86	Sunset Reauthorizations--Scott K. Jenkins	03/09/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		4-Feb-11		Jenefer	8-Feb-11	There does not appear to any fiscal impact related to this bill. It reauthorizes programs that would otherwise sunset before the 2012 or 2013 General Session of the Legislature. Repealed July 15, 2015: 53-3-232 Conditional Licenses; Repealed July 1, 2020: 53A, Chapter 1a, Part 6, Public Education Job Enhancement Program; Repealed July 1, 2011: 53A, Chapter 1a, Part 9, Voluntary Extended-day Kindergarten Program; Repealed December 31, 2016: 53A-2-118.3 Imposition of the Capital Outlay Levy in Qualifying Divided School Districts; Repealed July 1, 2016: 53A-14-101 State Instructional Materials Commission; Repealed July 1, 2011: 53A-17a-163 Performance-Based Compensation Pilot Program	Enactment of this resolution likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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S.B. 97	Higher Education Mission Based Funding--Stephen H. Urquhart	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not require any additional appropriations, but could alter the distribution of future appropriations to institutions in the Utah System of Higher Education. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 106	Sexual Exploitation Amendments--David P. Hinkins	02/17/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		13-Jan-11		Emily	15-Jan-11	This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 115	School Performance Reporting--Howard A. Stephenson	02/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared / sent for enrolling Adds UPASS results to Superintendent's Annual Report	Yes		23-Jan-11		Emily	26-Jan-11	The bill changes the requirements of school performance reporting from producing the reports after the 2012-13 school year to the 2010-11 school year. In order to produce the reports in the current school year, USOE will need to devote at least 100 hours of programming and auditing work. The estimated cost of this work is roughly \$7,700 in FY2011. It is estimated that this additional work can be absorbed into existing workloads; however, it could delay the AYP and/or the AMAOE reports for FY2011.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Utah State Office of Education (USOE) approximately \$7,700 from the Education Fund in FY 2011 to complete programming and auditing work for the school performance reports. The USOE indicates that this additional cost can be absorbed within their normal programming and auditing functions. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 119	School District Superintendents Amendments--Howard A. Stephenson	02/02/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		25-Jan-11		Emily	26-Jan-11	The bill specifies that a district superintendent is not required to hold an administrative/supervisory license issued by the State Board of Education. According to USOE's Educator Quality and Licensing department, this is in line with current practice. This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 119 S1	School District Superintendents Amendments--Howard A. Stephenson	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		1-Feb-11		Emily	1-Feb-11	The substitute bill provides that that the State Board of Education shall grant a Letter of Authorization to a person who does not hold an administrative/supervisory license to serve as superintendent. This will not have a fiscal impact on USOE.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 123	Restrictions on Lobbying Expenditures--Public Education--Scott K. Jenkins	02/17/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		26-Jan-11		Von	27-Jan-11	There is no fiscal impact because to our knowledge no school district employs lobbyists as defined in the bill.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 125	Property Tax Exemptions--Curtis S. Bramble	02/02/11 Senate/ comm rpt/ substituted	Yes							None Published
S.B. 125 S1	Property Tax Exemptions--Curtis S. Bramble	02/11/11 Substituted by Senate Standing Committee; will probably amended on Senate floor. This bill has an effect on charter schools: charter school land/properties which have been committed to but not yet purchased would be exempt from property tax	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. By increasing the number of exemptions, local governments may experience an increase in Board of Equalization filings. Due to truth in taxation, there is a shift among property types, with revenue to local governments being unaffected. Nonprofit entities involved in the physical and mental training of competitive athletes could experience a decrease in tax liability of up to \$300,000; land owned by charter schools before construction of the building could experience a decrease in tax liability by a minimum of \$150,000 and up to \$11,000,000. Individuals and businesses not involved in the mentioned activities experience a tax liability increase. Depending upon the location of the taxpayer, for an individual owning a \$250,000 home, the tax increase ranges from \$0 to \$3 per year; for a business owning \$1,000,000 in taxable real property, the tax increase is from \$0 to \$23.

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S.B. 125 S3 1	Property Tax Exemptions-- Curtis S. Bramble	02/28/11 Senate/ received enrolled bill from Printing	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. By increasing the number of exemptions, local governments may experience an increase in Board of Equalization filings. Due to truth in taxation, there is a shift among property types, with revenue to local governments being unaffected. Nonprofit entities involved in the physical and mental training of competitive athletes could experience a decrease in tax liability of about \$150,000. Land owned by charter schools before construction of the building could experience a decrease in assessed value by a minimum of \$150,000. Individuals and businesses not involved in the mentioned activities experience a tax liability increase. Depending upon the location of the taxpayer, for an individual owning a \$250,000 home, the tax increase ranges from \$0 to \$3 per year; for a business owning \$1,000,000 in taxable real property, the tax increase is from \$0 to \$22; about 92% of taxpayers are unaffected.
S.B. 127 1	Post Retirement Employment Amendments-- Daniel R. Liljenquist	03/09/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		27-Jan-11		Von	28-Jan-11	There is no fiscal impact because it doesn't create any new costs. Retired employees are not allowed to receive any employer-paid benefits. The bill will have the effect of expanding the pool of applicants for temporary LEA jobs and allow for more experienced temporary employees.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 140 1	State Charter School Board Amendments--Howard A. Stephenson	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		28-Jan-11		Emily	28-Jan-11	The bill modifies procedures for the selection of members of the State Charter School Board. It will not have a fiscal impact.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 142 1	Public Official Contact Information--Howard A. Stephenson	03/01/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		28-Jan-11		Emily	31-Jan-11	The bill requires "a telephone number and an email address, where that official may be reached". None requires a "personal" phone number or email address. The requirements can be met with the school's email address and phone number in the case of school community councils. The definition of "elected official" excludes "appointed" officials so charter school principals and/or board members would be exempt.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 145 1	Utah Education Savings Plan--Wayne L. Niederhauser	03/03/11 Senate/ to Governor	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 146 1	Impact Fee Amendments-- Jerry W. Stevenson	03/04/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		7-Feb-11		Jenefer	9-Feb-11	The changes in language clearly define processes of implementing impact fees related items such as: impact fee plans, impact fees, advertisement of proposed impact fees, challenges to and the processes required to be followed. Local political subdivision may see reduced revenues because of tightened language which no longer allows for fees meeting the definition of impact fees to be imposed under different language or criteria. Residents may see a decrease in fees they are required to pay because of added restrictions of allowable fees on local political subdivisions. Those within school district or charter school boundaries residents may see a decrease in fees they are required to pay because of added restrictions of allowable fees on local political subdivisions. Those within school district or charter school boundaries	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 152	Sex Offender Restriction Amendments--David P. Hinkins	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		4-Feb-11		Emily	8-Feb-11	The bill includes state and county parks to the definition of "protected area" and also adds 1,000 feet around the protected areas. The changes will not have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE. This bill will not require additional appropriations nor will it have a measurable fiscal impact on USOE, LEAs, or individuals.	Enactment of this bill will cost the Department of Corrections \$280,000 in ongoing General Fund revenue beginning in FY 2012 for incarceration costs. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 157 S1 1	Property Tax Revisions-- Curtis S. Bramble	03/07/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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S.B. 163	School Restructuring--Howard A. Stephenson	Introduced by Short Title	Yes							N/A
S.B. 172	Political Subdivisions Administration Amendments--Howard A. Stephenson	03/04/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes		14-Feb-11		Sean	15-Feb-11	This bill constricts Superintendent contracts so that said contracts cannot automatically renew. Thus, the School Board is required to take affirmative action to renew a Superintendent's contract at or near expiration. It also disallows the appointment of an interim Superintendent during Lame Duck Board periods.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 179	Math Education Initiative--Howard A. Stephenson	03/09/11 House/ substituted	Yes		14-Feb-11		Cathy	16-Feb-11	Of the \$1,813,000 appropriated in this bill, \$1,000,000 will go for Singapore math, \$750,000 will be used for math teacher training, and \$63,000 will be used for honors mathematics. Up to \$15,000 of the appropriation for the honors mathematics program may be used to pay a contractor to develop a bank of problems for honors mathematics courses. \$2,000,000 - item development (\$2,000 per item @ 500 items per course for two courses (honors algebra and honors geometry)). These item costs include field testing, statistical analysis, bias and sensitivity review and formatting and developing scoring rubrics for word problems and accommodations. Does not include costs of scoring non-multiple choice items; \$25,000 - to import items into existing USOE online testing tool (UTIPS); \$50,000 - for program evaluation. GRAND TOTAL: \$2,075,000 in addition to the full-time FTE.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$1,813,000 in ongoing Education Funds to the State Board of Education for the Math Education Initiative, as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 179 S1	Math Education Initiative--Merlynn T. Newbold/Howard A. Stephenson	03/09/11 House/ failed	No		7-Mar-11		Cathy	8-Mar-11	This substitute bill will appropriate \$63,000 for honors mathematics. It eliminates any reference to Singapore math. It is anticipated that an additional FTE at USOE will need to be hired to cover the requirements of this bill. The cost of this person would be approximately \$118,976. The bill states that up to \$15,000 may be used to pay a contractor to develop a bank of problems for honors mathematics courses (lines 143-145). It has been estimated that the \$15,000 will not be sufficient to cover the items required in this bill. An analysis created estimates the following costs to fully implement this program in addition to the FTE: \$1,080,000 - item development (\$1,500 per item @ 720 items per course for three courses (honors algebra I, honors algebra II, and honors geometry). These item costs include field testing, statistical analysis, bias and sensitivity review and formatting and developing scoring rubrics for word problems and accommodations. Does not include costs of scoring non-multiple choice items; \$25,000 - to import items into existing USOE online testing tool (UTIPS); \$50,000 - for program evaluation. GRAND TOTAL: \$1,155,000 in addition to the full-time FTE.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$63,000 in ongoing Education Funds to the State Board of Education to implement the provisions of the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 206	Labor Organization Provisions in Teacher Contracts--Howard A. Stephenson	03/09/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes		14-Feb-11		Jenefer	16-Feb-11	This bill requires that an employer promptly cease or commence a union dues wage deduction upon the written request of the employee; states that an employee's request to cease a union dues wage deduction may not be conditioned on the labor organization's advance notice or consent. Local labor organizations may have to change their membership language to reflect the requirement of ceasing or commencing deductions for membership promptly.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 210	Career Schools Amendments--Curtis S. Bramble	03/03/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes							Enactment of this legislation will result in annual revenue of \$145,500. Ongoing Commerce Department expenses associated with the new exemption are estimated at \$133,200. Commerce Service Fund revenue and expenditures affect the annual transfer to the General Fund. As such, this bill will result in the increase in the annual transfer to the General Fund of \$12,300. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this legislation is expected to result in 97 proprietary school campuses requesting exemption, paying an average annual fee of \$1,500.
S.B. 210 S1	Career Schools Amendments--Curtis S. Bramble	03/10/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enactment of this legislation will result in annual revenue of \$145,500. Ongoing Commerce Department expenses associated with the new exemption are estimated at \$133,200. Commerce Service Fund revenue and expenditures affect the annual transfer to the General Fund. As such, this bill will result in the increase in the annual transfer to the General Fund of \$12,300. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this legislation is expected to result in 97 proprietary school campuses requesting exemption, paying an average annual fee of \$1,500.

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S.B. 216	Oversight of Public Funds-- Mark B. Madsen	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause			18-Feb-11		Sean	18-Feb-11	LEAs, or "public schools", are local government entities. Thus, SB 216 clarifies the definition, but does not appear to require additional nonprofit corporations to comply, that are not already required to comply with Title 51, Chapter 2a.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 217	Education Policy Amendments--Curtis S. Bramble	03/10/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes		23-Feb-11		Cathy	24-Feb-11	This bill modifies the Beverley Taylor Sorenson Elementary Arts Learning Program by adding the stipulation to the grant program that a local education agency (LEA) receives this grant if the LEA provides matching funds for 10% of the grant amounts. The State Board of Education shall make additional funds available for schools to participate in this program, however, there is not any appropriation for this in this bill.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 224	Partisan School Board Elections--Howard A. Stephenson	03/110/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		24-Feb-11		Von	24-Feb-11	Lines 13-14 of the bill indicate State Board of Education candidates will be chosen through partisan elections. This would require candidates to go through party election campaigns. This bill assumes that candidates would need to go through a county convention and possibly a state one. This estimated cost is for a single candidate and assumes all other costs, such as signage and flyers, would be the same under either system. Booths for a county convention ran \$500 for the last convention and \$1,000 for the last state convention. There are additional costs that can be incurred, but they are the candidates choice so they are not included here. The party conventions would likely cost \$1,500 per candidate.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Candidates for State Board of Education may incur additional campaign costs.
S.B. 227	Student Based Funding for Public Education--Daniel R. Lilienquist	Introduced by Short Title	Yes							N/A
S.B. 235	Charter School Students' Participation in Extracurricular Activities-- Karen Mayne	02/22/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		8-Feb-11		Von	9-Feb-11	This bill allows students who attend a charter school on another traditional neighborhood school campus to participate in extracurricular activities at that school. This would be an administrative function already provided at the schools, thus adding no cost.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 235 S1	Charter School Students' Participation in Extracurricular Activities-- Karen Mayne	03/10/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes		17-Feb-11		Von	22-Feb-11	The substitute institutes a quicker implementation date. This could allow some participation by Charter School students this year. It also makes the State Board of Education the rule making body for Charter School students regarding participation in extracurricular activities in another public school.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 238	Verification of Employment Status--David P. Hinkins	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes		21-Feb-11		Jenefer/Sean	22-Feb-11	SB 238 will require an ongoing State Appropriation to the Uniform School Fund of \$62,621 to cover the costs of compliance by State Education Agencies (SEA) and Local Education Agencies (LEAs), arising from the requirement for certification of compliance and inclusion of the certification of compliance in the external audit of an SEA or LEA. Such certification of compliance and inclusion in the Financial Audit Report will likely cause a slight increase in the cost of each external audit for each SEA and LEA. See the attached Assumptions & Projections worksheet calculating the costs for compliance with SB 238. The items in Black on the worksheet can be changed by the Legislative Fiscal Analyst's Office based on desired changes in assumptions. The items in Blue are the formulas that calculate the costs based on the assumptions that are put in the Black lines. Please call if additional information is required to understand or make changes to the Assumptions & Projections worksheet.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.

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S.B. 256	Teacher Effectiveness Evaluation Process--J. Stuart Adams	03/07/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		22-Feb-11		Emily	23-Feb-11	This bill directs each school to form a joint committee and develop an educator evaluation program based on criteria described in lines 173-199. Developing such a program will be very costly to each school. There will be costs associated with data collection, processing, validation and evaluation. One component of the evaluation program is student learning gains. Using such data will impose costs on schools to acquire and evaluate this data in a meaningful way. Some teachers do not have a standardized test associated with the courses they teach so student achievement data is not readily available for them. Another component of the evaluation is input from parents, students, and community. A survey will have to be developed, administered, collected, and analyzed. Because each school has different IT capacity and environments, the cost will vary greatly by school, but the average cost would be \$200,000 per school plus \$100 per teacher for professional development (lines 165-167). Total development costs the first year are \$219,450,000; ongoing annual costs are \$79,500.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill requires each local school to develop an educator evaluation program. Systemwide cost impacts are unknown and dependent on each school's circumstances. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 256 S1	Teacher Effectiveness Evaluation Process--J. Stuart Adams	03/07/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		7-Mar-11		Emily		Lines 144-146 directs each school to form a joint committee and develop an educator evaluation program based on the criteria described in lines 178-194. Developing such a program will require time and resources at each school as a validity and reliability study would be required. The substitute bill removes the student learning gains, instructional quality or performance, and parent, student, or community satisfaction components from the evaluation program and directs the State Board of Education to study these components during the 2011 interim. Lines 166-168 and 194 directs the principal at each school to orient all educators on the evaluation program. The cost to each school to develop an evaluation program would be approximately \$140,000 per school plus \$100 per teacher for professional development. The total cost is estimated to be \$154,410,000 for FY 2012 and \$79,500 per year ongoing.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 256 S2	Teacher Effectiveness Evaluation Process-- Merlynn T. Newbold/J. Stuart Adams	03/10/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling			9-Mar-11		Emily	9-Mar-11	Lines 140-142 directs each local board, in consultation with a joint committee, to develop an educator evaluation program based on the criteria described in lines 155-176. Developing such a program will require time and resources at each LEA as a validity and reliability study would be required (line 155-156). The cost to each LEA to develop an evaluation program would be approximately \$140,000 per LEA plus \$100 per teacher for professional development for a total cost of \$19,450,000 the first year. Line 176 requires an orientation for all educators on the educator evaluation program. The ongoing annual costs are \$79,500 based on a 3% turnover rate of new teachers. The substitute bill also directs the Education Interim Committee, in consultation with the State Board of Education, to study how teachers may be evaluated on certain performance measures.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 263	State Board of Education Powers Amendments--D. Chris Butters	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		24-Feb-11		Von	28-Feb-11	This bill changes the references to the constitution and allows the state board of education to investigate and reverse decisions of local school boards and charter boards.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 265	State Charter School Board Modifications--Mark B. Madsen	Introduced by Short Title	Yes							N/A
S.B. 278	Charter School Property Tax Amendments--Curtis S. Bramble	03/11/11 Senate/ signed by President/ returned to House	Yes		28-Feb-11		Cathy	1-Mar-11	This bill clarifies that a charter school is considered to be a school district for the purposes of a property tax exemption. Of the 76 charter schools in existence today, 40 (53%) are owned by the charter school, 27 (36%) are leased, and 9 (12%) are district-owned (district-sponsored schools. Even though 69 (91%) of those charter schools are a 501 (C) 3 entity, those 27 charter schools that are leasing their facility would still have to pay property taxes because the facility owner is not tax exempt. The seven charter schools (9%) that are not a 501 (C) (3) are district-chartered and are not paying taxes as school districts are exempt from paying property taxes.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Due to truth in taxation, there is a shift among property types, with revenue to local governments being unaffected. This bill allows land owned by charter schools before construction of the building to experience a decrease in assessed value by a minimum of \$150,000. Depending upon the location of a taxpayer, an individual owning a \$250,000 home may experience a tax increase of up to \$0.01; for a business owning \$1,000,000 in taxable real property, the increase could be up to \$0.08; about 94% of taxpayers are unaffected.
S.B. 288	Utah Immigration and Enforcement Amendments-- Curtis S. Bramble	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		28-Feb-11		Sean	28-Feb-11	S.B. 288 does not have an identifiable fiscal impact on K-12 Public Education because, while it requires permit holders to use best efforts to become proficient, it does not charge the K-12 Public Education with providing a testing or proficiency program.	N/A

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S.B. 288 S1	Utah Immigration and Enforcement Amendments--Curtis S. Bramble	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	No		1-Mar-11		Sean	1-Mar-11	1st Sub. S.B. 288 does not have an identifiable fiscal impact on K-12 Public Education because, while it requires permit holders to use best efforts to become proficient, it does not charge the K-12 Public Education with providing a testing or proficiency program.	None Published
S.B. 304	Bullying Amendments--Ralph Okerlund	03/10/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes		2-Mar-11		Sean	2-Mar-11	S.B. 304 adds the terms cyber-bullying and harassment to existing code, so does not appear to have a fiscal impact that cannot be absorbed utilizing current systems and personnel.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 305	Economic Development Through Education/Career Alignment--Howard A. Stephenson	03/07/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes		1-Mar-11		Sean	1-Mar-11	S.B. 305 appropriates \$600,000 from the Education Fund to the Utah Education Network (UEN) to run a pilot program for online education and career counseling. Though S.B. 305 indicates that the funds will come from unappropriated amounts in the Education Fund, those funds could otherwise be appropriated to the Uniform School Fund. Thus, LEAs may realize a reduction in funding up to \$600,000 that will be diverted to the new program. Currently, the UtahFutures program provides similar services as those defined in S.B. 305. UtahFutures is funded with approximately \$291,000 per year. The Utah Comprehensive Counseling and guidance program requires that every student in every school that serves students in grades 7 through 12 use UtahFutures.	Enactment of this bill appropriates \$600,000 in one-time Education Funds to the Utah Education Network to contract with a technology provider as outlined in the bill. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 305 S1	Economic Development Through Education/Career Alignment--Howard A. Stephenson	03/09/11 House/ substituted	Yes		7-Mar-11		Sean	8-Mar-11	1st Sub. SB 305 charges the Utah Futures program with making several enhancements to its website and program. The bill will require an additional appropriation from the Education Fund of approximately \$550,000 for the Utah Futures program to comply with its provisions, make website amendments, and other enhancements to the program. The additional appropriation will purchase changes to the Utah Futures website, changes to the Utah Futures database to include analytics that measure performance, dashboard analytics, occupational projections and results, enterprise portal, social media, video streaming, and education and career planning applications. In addition, the appropriation will purchase a web interface for completing college admission applications, national and local information, and multiple assessments of a program user. The estimate does not contemplate a system to pre-populate varying college admission applications; just a database for reference.	None Published
S.B. 305 S2	Economic Development Through Education/Career Alignment--Rep. Michael T. Morley/Howard A. Stephenson	03/10/11 Bill Received from Senate for Enrolling	Yes		9-Mar-11		Sean	10-Mar-11	The bill indicates that Utah Futures will develop a plan for implementation of the provisions in the bill, but does not charge Utah Futures with implementing the provisions.	Enactment of this bill likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 308	Amendments to Public Employee's Benefit and Insurance Program--Daniel R. Liljenquist	02/23/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes							Enacting this bill will reallocate revenue from the Firefighters' Retirement Trust Fund and under some conditions the Public Safety Contributory Trust and the Public Safety Noncontributory Trust to help pay for volunteer firefighters' long-term disability. The estimated reallocations should be negligible with no net impact to the state. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 308 S1	Amendments to Public Employee's Benefit and Insurance Program--Daniel R. Liljenquist	03/09/11 Draft of Enrolled Bill Prepared	Yes							Enacting this bill will reallocate revenue from the Firefighters' Retirement Trust Fund and under some conditions the Public Safety Contributory Trust and the Public Safety Noncontributory Trust to pay for new firefighters' long-term disability benefits. The estimated reallocations should be negligible for the foreseeable future with no net impact to the state. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.B. 316	Disclosure of State and Institutional Trust Lands Information--Wayne L. Niederhauser	Introduced by Short Title	Yes							N/A

New Bills Added since this Document was last Published are Highlighted in Green										
New Fiscal Note Input from USOE to LFA Added since this Document was last Published is Highlighted in Blue										
Bills Passed by the Senate and House are Highlighted in Pumpkin										
Bills Signed by Governor or Allowed to Become Law without Signature are Highlighted in Yellow										
Bills Vetoed by Governor are Highlighted in Red										
Bill Number (Appropriations in RED)	Bill Title	Other Notes and Links	Bill Status Link Complete	USOE Tracking in Place	Date Received	Approval Required/ Completed	Assigned to	Date Sent to LFA	USOE Fiscal Note Input	LFA Fiscal Note
S.J.R. 1	Joint Resolution on State Board of Education Authority--D. Chris Butters	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Enactment of this resolution will cost \$14,700 from the General Fund One-time in FY 2013 for publication and distribution costs to put the resolution on the ballot. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.J.R. 5	Joint Rules Resolution on Fiscal Note Process--Wayne L. Niederhauser	01/31/11 Senate/ substituted	Yes							Enactment of this resolution likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.J.R. 5 S1	Joint Rules Resolution on Fiscal Note Process--Wayne L. Niederhauser	02/14/11 Senate/ signed by President/ sent for enrolling	Yes							Enactment of this resolution likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.J.R. 9	Governance of Public and Higher Education--Stuart C. Reid	03/10/11 House/ strike enacting clause	Yes							Enactment of this resolution will cost \$14,700 from the General Fund One-time in FY 2013 for publication and distribution costs to put the resolution on the ballot. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.J.R. 13	Joint Resolution - Request for Proposals--Howard A. Stephenson	03/03/11 Senate/ to Governor	Yes							Enactment of this resolution likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
S.J.R. 27	Bullying and Cyber Bullying Standards for School Districts Joint Resolution--Ralph Okerlund	03/10/11 Senate/ strike enacting clause	Yes		23-Feb-11		Jenefer	24-Feb-11	This joint resolution would not have a fiscal impact unless the U. S. Department of Education modified the current requirements for information they require to be tracked in their longitudinal studies. The resolution urges the Utah State Board of Education, boards of school districts, and governing boards of charter schools to modify their student information systems, data tracking to handle this resolution change. It urges the Utah State Board of Education, boards of school districts, and governing boards of charter schools, in addition to current Utah Code and Administrative Rule, to adopt and implement into their local policies, the prohibitions of abuse or neglect as contained in the Juvenile Court Act and in planning safe and effective schools to encourage and allow complete and full parental opportunities for involvement and obligations in discouraging and preventing their students from ongoing bullying, cyber bullying, or other physical or emotional harm, as well as requiring that parents to fulfill secular duties as their children are observed by student peers, school personnel, and parents on a daily basis.	Enactment of this resolution likely will not materially impact the state budget. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for local governments. Enactment of this resolution likely will not result in direct, measurable expenditures by Utah residents or businesses.
GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS										
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